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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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7 January 1986

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

JIANGSU VICE GOVERNOR MEETS SOVIET GUESTS

OW281233 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] A special Soviet tour group arrived in Nanjing by plane from Beijing on the morning of 27 October. The group, composed of activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, is headed by (?Babayev), a well-known poet and chairman of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The group is on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.

In the afternoon, Vice Governor Yang Yongyi met with the Soviet guests and had a friendly conversation with them. Present at the meeting were (Wang Yang), vice president of the Jiangsu Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; and (Zhao Tierong), deputy manager of the Jiangsu Provincial Tourist Service Company. (Du Kesong), president of the Jiangsu Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, gave a banquet for the Soviet guests at the Nanjing Hotel in the evening.

After touring Nanjing, the Soviet tour group will go to visit Wuxi and Suzhou.

/12232

CSO: 4005/265

7 January 1986

SOVIET UNION

## BRIEFS

JILIN'S SINO-SOVIET DELEGATION--After participating in the activities for marking the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution and paying a friendly visit to the Maritime Region in the Soviet Union, a three-member delegation of the Jilin provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, led by Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of Jilin Province and director of the Jilin provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, returned to Changchun on 11 November. Meeting the delegation at the station upon their return to Changchun were Liu Shulin, vice governor of Jilin Province; Zhu Wenyu, deputy director of the Jilin provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and deputy director of the Jilin Provincial Foreign Affairs Office; (Liu Shiren) and (Wang Yaolin), deputy secretaries general of the Jilin Provincial People's Government; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

[Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Nov 85 SK] /12232

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MAHATHIR TALKS TO ZHAO ZIYANG, GOES TO SHANGHAI

BK231312 Beijing in Malay to Malaysia 0930 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his wife left Beijing by plane this afternoon for Shanghai. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang bade him farewell at the Great Hall of the People, where both prime ministers had friendly and cordial conversations.

Prime Minister Mahathir said: I feel very happy about the past few days. My visit has been a success.

Premier Zhao said: Although Mahathir's visit was short and was his first one, it has been successful, which means a lot to the development of cooperation and friendship between China and Malaysia. Zhao was confident that relations between China and Malaysia will grow rapidly in the 2d decade of their diplomatic relations. Premier Mahathir had invited Premier Zhao Ziyang to make another visit to Malaysia at a time convenient to him. Premier Zhao happily accepted the invitation.

Shortly before leaving for Shanghai, Premier Mahathir held a press conference for Chinese and foreign newsmen in the Great Hall of the People to brief them on outcome of his visit and answered questions asked by newsmen.

/9599

CSO: 4213/45

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING TAGALOG SERVICE ON PHILIPPINES' NEW OPPOSITION COALITION

HK250739 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] In Manila, a political group sympathetic to slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino formed an opposition coalition yesterday. A three cornered fight for the presidency is now expected. Mrs Corazon Aquino is being pressured by her supporters to run in the special election proposed by President Marcos but she has said she will not make a decision until the Batasang Pambansa announces a definite date for the election.

Another opposition leader, former Senator Salvador Laurel, is the UNIDO's [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] standard-bearer but Mrs Aquino's followers are not inclined to support him.

The new coalition is made up of two national parties and five regional groups. The seven groups have signed a formal coalition agreement and a proposed program of government. The program calls for the removal of the two U.S. military bases, general amnesty for political prisoners and the repeal of the constitutional provision which grants Marcos the power to issue decrees.

/9599

CSO: 4211/15

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC SPOKESMAN ON SINO-VIETNAM RELATIONS

OW201447 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said at the news conference on the afternoon of 20 [November]: The key to normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations is Vietnam's ending its occupation of Cambodia and immediate withdrawal of all its troops.

The spokesman made this statement in answer to questions about a statement by Mr Phan Anh, a Vietnamese official who said in Beijing that Vietnam and China were fully capable of, and possibly can, improve their relations.

The spokesman said: Vietnam, as a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, participated in the Asia-Pacific international trade fair currently held in Beijing. As head of the Vietnamese exhibition delegation, Mr Phan Anh came to Beijing for the fair. China and Vietnam now have no trade relations whatsoever, nor is the condition available for the resumption of trade relations.

The Chinese Government has long clearly given its position on the issue of normalizing Sino-Vietnamese relations. The key is that Vietnam must end its occupation of Cambodia, and immediately withdraw all of its troops. If this is done, it is possible that Sino-Vietnamese relations will be restored.

/9599

CSO: 4209/145

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINES' LOCAL ELECTION DATE--In Manila, the Malacanang press office reported President Ferdinand Marcos' announcement that the local election originally scheduled for May 1986 may be held at a later date. The president has refused to consider the proposal of the opposition to hold the presidential and local elections simultaneously. The opposition claims the economy cannot afford to have two elections in 1 year but Marcos yesterday gave assurances that the government will not indulge in overspending. He also denied that government expenditures will increase the country's inflation rate. He confirmed that the special presidential election will be held on 7 February and although he said the local election will not be held on the same date, it will be held some time in 1986. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 23 Nov 85] /9599

CSO: 4211/15

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

DENG XIAOPING MEETS PAKISTAN'S JUNEJO 19 NOV

OW191841 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, met with Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo at the Great Hall of the People on the morning of 19 November. Deng Xiaoping reiterated during the meeting that China will always remain a Third World country, never seek hegemony, always stand on the side of the Third World, oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Deng Xiaoping told Junejo that a successful overall reform in China can create the necessary conditions for sustained development in China over the next 50 or 60 years. He said that China regards itself as a Third World developing country, and it will remain a Third World country even if it gets near the level of a developed country in the next century.

Deng Xiaoping said: China pursues a peaceful, independent foreign policy. China always considers itself a force for peace. The Third World is the main force for safeguarding world peace.

He said: We think that there is hope for peace if China can attain its objectives by the end of the century and if the Third World countries achieve their development.

Junejo visited China in 1968. He said that comparing what he has seen during the current visit with what he saw in 1968, he has found that the changes in China are indeed great. Junejo praised the achievements as a result of Deng Xiaoping's wise leadership and the excellent plans formulated by him for the Chinese people.

Deng Xiaoping said: An individual cannot play a great role if he does not integrate himself with the collective. At present, world opinion is talking about whether China will continue its existing policies if a certain person is gone. Our promotion of more and more younger people to leading positions is an answer to this question and is designed to ensure the continuity of our present policies.

Junejo said: You are right, Your Excellency Mr Deng. The present leading body in China is a good one. China has very successfully controlled its population growth. Pakistan's people are impressed by China's achievements.

Deng Xiaoping said: Speaking of population control, there are some people who attack China's population policy. Their aim is to keep China in an undeveloped state.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out that to control population growth is one of China's policies that is of strategic importance.

On bilateral relations, Deng Xiaoping said: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Pakistan have been very friendly toward each other, and such relations can serve as a model. The history of more than 30 years proves that the friendly relations between us will continue for a long time to come.

Present at the meeting were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong, and principal members of Prime Minister Junejo's entourage.

Prime Minister Junejo gave a return banquet at the Great Hall of the People on 19 November evening. Zhao Ziyang, Wu Xueqian, and Yang Chengwu attended the banquet on invitation. Prime Minister Junejo and Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke successively at the warm and friendly banquet. They expressed their satisfaction over the successful development of bilateral relations in all fields.

On the morning of 19 November, Prime Minister Junejo and his party, accompanied by Yang Zhong, laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes at Tiananmen Square, and paid their respects to Chairman Mao Zedong's remains at Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

On the same morning, Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, met with the Pakistani senators and National Assembly members who are accompanying Prime Minister Junjo on the visit.

/12232

CSO: 4005/259



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

KARACHI REPORTS JUNEJO MEETING WITH ZHAO, LI XIANNIAN

BK181704 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpts] High-level talks were held for about 2 and 1/2 hours between Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing today. In his opening words the Chinese premier extended an enthusiastic welcome to Mohammad Khan Junejo and his delegation, saying that close and friendly relations exist between the two countries and that on most international issues they have traditionally had identical views. He said it is the Chinese policy to strengthen and stabilize friendship and cooperation with Pakistan. He expressed hope that the current talks will improve the relations between the two countries.

In reply, the prime minister thanked him for enthusiastically welcoming him and his delegation. He said after assuming duties as the elected prime minister he had wanted to visit China first. He said in the past 20 years there has been much improvement in relations between Pakistan and China. He lauded the Chinese leadership for looking after the welfare of China. Mohammad Khan Junejo said that the people of Pakistan view China with respect, and they have much interest in knowing more and more about this great country. He said his delegation includes representatives from various ministries who will exchange views with the Chinese officials concerned on bilateral matters and matters of mutual interest. He expressed the hope that these talks will be fruitful. After half an hour of talks, both delegations divided into groups to hold separate discussions on special matters of mutual interests. In the talks, the special aides of both prime ministers assisted.

The prime minister met with Chinese President Li Xiannian in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The prime minister was accompanied by the vice chief of the Army Staff, the NWFP chief minister, some ministers, and other officials.

The Chinese president welcomed Mohammad Khan Junejo and asked about the well-being of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The prime minister delivered a message of best wishes from the Pakistani president. Earlier, members of the delegation accompanying the prime minister visited the palace museum, which comprises palaces of the popular Chinese Ming and Sing families. [passage omitted on description of palace museum]

The members of the prime minister's delegation, comprising senators and national and provincial assembly members, met with the vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, Geng Biao, in Beijing today. On this occasion, Geng Biao said we consider Pakistan to be our extremely close friend and we want it to succeed in all fields. He said he is very happy to learn that Pakistan has made great economic progress. He made a special mention of the increase in the production of grains, in which Pakistan has, to a great extent, become self-reliant. He said the success achieved by Pakistan in the last 8 years is praiseworthy. He conveyed congratulations on behalf of National People's Congress to senators, national, and provincial assembly members on their election. In reply to the sentiments expressed by Geng Biao, the senator, Retired Major (?Colonel) (Sherin Dil Khan Niyazi), thanked the people and the Government of China for extending an extremely honorable welcome. He said the people of Pakistan attach great importance to friendship with China. He mentioned the moral, political, and material assistance rendered by China during trying times to Pakistan and said the relations of both the countries are growing stronger and stronger. Referring to the economic development during the past 8 years and political stability after the elections, he said the people of Pakistan will have a strong foundation of welfare.

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CSO: 4656/26

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

USSR 'AGGRESSORS' RESPONSIBLE FOR AFGHAN ISSUE

OW171405 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Unattributed "talk" in the "International Current Events" program: Soviet Union's Refusal to Withdraw Its Army Has Obstructed the Just Settlement of the Afghanistan Issue]

[Excerpts] The UN General Assembly started to discuss the situation in Afghanistan on 11 November. Delegates of Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Nepal, and many other countries denounced one after another the Soviet Union for militarily interfering in Afghanistan and urged it to withdraw its occupation army from there. Li Luye, China's permanent representative to the UN, pointed out: So far, the Soviet authorities' refusal to withdraw their army from Afghanistan has seriously hindered the just settlement of the Afghanistan issue. He said: The Afghan people's heroic struggle has enlightened people: In today's world the policy of seeking world hegemony by having a blind faith in force, humiliating the weak, and resorting to military conquests can get nowhere.

Over 100,000 Soviet troops armed with modern warplanes, tanks, and artillery have been cruelly suppressing the Afghan people who dare to resist the inroads. As a result, millions of Afghan people have lost their families and have been forced to leave home and wander about as refugees. In addition, the Soviet aggressors and troops of the Afghan Karmal regime have repeatedly raided the border area of Pakistan and intruded into its territorial air space, seriously menacing its security. Under such circumstances, Pakistan is very much concerned about the Afghanistan issue and strongly calls for the Soviet Union to withdraw its army from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people settle their affairs by themselves.

Through the UN's mediation Pakistan and the Karmal regime held four rounds of indirect talks to seek a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. Pakistan has always upheld the guidelines and principle of the UN General Assembly's resolution on the Afghanistan issue and called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its army unconditionally. However, the Soviet Union has instigated the Karmal regime's representative to keep to the false reasoning that only when the international community guarantees that no foreign countries will interfere in Afghanistan can the Soviet Union withdraw its Army. As a result, the several rounds of indirect talks have achieved no results. The Soviet Union is adopting this ploy to play for time to consolidate its military occupation in Afghanistan.

Militarily speaking, after the Soviet troops made inroads into Afghanistan, their dream of wiping out the Afghan resistance force at one [word indistinct] did not come true. Instead, it evoked the Afghan people's furious opposition. The Afghan resistance force at present has better weapons; the Afghan fighters have acquired richer combat experience; and their fighting power is growing stronger and stronger. They pledge to fight to death in defending their national independence and are determined to drive the Soviet aggressors away.

The Soviet Army and the Afghan guerrillas at present are in a stalemate. The aggressors are unable to eliminate the resistance force. Though facing more powerful enemy troops, the Afghan guerrillas are able to seek opportunities to continuously deal enemy troops blows and kill and wound large numbers of enemy troops in combat.

By analyzing the general situation, we may safely say that even with greater strength and more advanced weapons, the Soviet aggressors are unable to force the Afghan nation to surrender with humiliation. Internationally speaking, people throughout the world will never allow the Soviet Union to wantonly trample on the international relations norm, occupy a nonaligned weak and small country by force, and enslave a nation which warmly cherishes independence. The consequences of the Soviet Union's turning a deaf ear to the world's public opinion and ignoring the UN General Assembly's resolution on the Afghanistan issue can only be further isolation and a heavier blow.

/12232

CSO: 4005/259

WESTERN EUROPE

FRANCE TO LAUNCH FOUR SPYING SATELLITES

OW290904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--France will start a program next year, code-named "Helios," to manufacture four sophisticated satellites for the purpose of military espionage, a French Army engineer said today.

The engineer, Jean-Yves Leloup, who is now attending a seminar "Space, a Challenge to France," said the satellites will be operational from 1990 to 2000, each having a life span of 2-3 years.

The satellites will enable the French Army to know, through an advanced optical process, "the details" of an object on the ground, if it is not covered, the news agency AFP said.

Daniel Pichoud, another military engineer, said the "Helios" program will cost 4 billion francs (about 510.8 million U.S. dollars) and the government has agreed to budget 125 million francs (15.9 million U.S. dollars) for the program in the 1986 fiscal year.

/9274

CSO: 4000/091

WESTERN EUROPE

PARIS RALLY PROTESTS 'VIETNAMIZATION' OF CAMBODIA

OW011210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--The Kampuchea-France Solidarity Movement held a rally here today denouncing the "Vietnamization of Kampuchea" by Hanoi.

Speakers at the gathering called on the international community to help stop this criminal policy, which they pointed out, is designed to erase Kampuchea from the world map.

Enumerating many facts, the speakers said the Vietnamization drive, however, will only provoke increasing indignation among the Kampucheans. The people will get united more closely in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and Hanoi will become more isolated internationally, they said.

Kampuchea patriots living in France stressed in their speeches the importance of unity among themselves as an indispensable guarantee for the Khmer people's victory. They wished the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to consolidate its unity so as to carry out the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation through to the end.

/9274

CSO: 4000/091

WESTERN EUROPE

COLOGNE MAYOR CONFERS WITH BEIJING COUNTERPART

OW251911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--The face of Beijing is being transformed at a great pace, Norbert Burger, mayor of Cologne in the Federal Republic of Germany, said here today.

He told Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong that he had noticed many changes since he was last here two years ago. New buildings had been constructed everywhere.

Burger said he would work hard to promote economic co-operation, friendship and cultural exchanges between Cologne and Beijing. The German city could help with water-supply technology and road construction.

Chen said Beijing was far behind Cologne in modernization. He hoped friendship between the two cities would grow.

A friendship delegation from Beijing will visit the German city next year.

/9274

CSO: 4000/091

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA INTERVIEWS BELGIAN LEGAL DELEGATION HEAD

OW041839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Roger Van Camp, deputy attorney general of the Appeal Court of Antwerp, Belgium, has said he is deeply impressed by China's improving legal system.

The head of a Belgian law delegation in a XINHUA interview before leaving for Tianjin today, praised China's economic laws as being of high quality. He added that China had taken lessons from practice in drawing up legislation, taking into account what from other countries was suitable.

Belgium and all other European Economic Community countries were eager to learn more about China, especially its economic legislature [as received] and judicial affairs, he stressed. The Brussels Bar Association had formed a special team to study China in this regard, said Francois de Bauw, member of the delegation and of the bar association. So, in a sense, he said, the delegation's China visit represented legal circles not only in Belgium but in the EEC as well.

During a two-week visit to Beijing at the invitation of China's Supreme People's Court, the delegation had talks with leading judicial officials from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the China Law Society and the State Council's Economic Legislation Research Center. "The talks were very fruitful in helping the delegation understand China better," he said. For example, students of the China University of Political Science and Law headed by its vice-president offered legal advice to people on the streets.

The publicizing of legal knowledge in such a way was instructive to legal circles in Belgium and elsewhere. Also in the streets, billboards were to explain typical cases. However, he suggested, China should make greater efforts to publicize its laws and judicial affairs worldwide, along with its increasing international economic and trade activities.

The delegation's China visit is part of the judicial cooperation between the two countries. According to an agreement agreed by the ministers of justice of the two countries, their judicial departments will exchange personnel and information in legal fields.



China plans to send a court delegation and a delegation of correction officials to Belgium.

The two countries are considering the establishment of relations of mutual judicial assistance including helping each other acquire evidence through investigation and process legal documents.

The delegation will stay another four weeks, visiting Tianjin, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. In Beijing, Ren Jianxin, vice-president of the Chinese Supreme People's Court, met the lawyers twice.

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WESTERN EUROPE

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 21 NOVEMBER

OW221152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1056 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand told a press conference here today that he intends to stay in office until his term expires in 1988, regardless of whether the ruling Socialist Party is beaten in next March's parliamentary elections.

Only his fourth news conference since being elected in 1981, the press conference marked a further step toward the election campaign beginning at the end of this month.

The French president said that the French do not give the socialist government enough credit for bringing down inflation and restructuring the economy. He said, "I have no reason to remain silent" about the success of socialist policies.

Under the constitution adopted by France in 1958, the president may remain in office even if his party does not control the country's national assembly, although this has never happened.

He listed such government-inspired "social gains" as the reduction of the retirement age to 60, the 39-hour work week and the addition of a fifth week of annual paid holidays. He said France's economic situation has improved, and inflation will be kept to about five percent this year. The unemployment rate, however, which is expected to be a major campaign issue, is still a high nine percent.

Turning to questions about French immigration which the opposition has made a political issue, Mitterrand said that those immigrants who were in France legally, with the proper papers, were "at home" in the tradition of French hospitality. But those immigrants who were here without proper authorization would have to return to their own countries, he said.

On the Middle East, Mitterrand said that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the only Palestinian fighting force France recognizes. An international peace conference on the Middle East should be considered since direct contacts between Israel and the Arab nations, specifically Jordan, had not succeeded, he said.

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WESTERN EUROPE

UK'S HEATH WARNS AGAINST WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

OW230930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] London, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath warned today that Britain's decision to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) would be a great error which reflects "nasty, narrow-minded nationalism" in operation.

Britain made it clear last year that it would withdraw from UNESCO by the end of 1985 unless it undertook major reforms as Britain wanted. During today's parliamentary debate on that issue, Minister of State for Overseas Development Timothy Raison said the government would decide whether to withdraw within the next four weeks.

Speaking at the House of Commons, Heath said, "If the government insists on the withdrawal it would be making a grave error with very dangerous consequences for this country."

"I regret to come to the conclusion that there is a growth of nasty, narrow-minded nationalism which believes that we can survive without the rest of the world and, in that arrogant form, that we can just tell the world what it ought to do," he said.

George Faulkes, Labour Party spokesman of foreign and commonwealth affairs, said withdrawal from UNESCO would damage Britain's relations with the commonwealth, the EEC and the developing countries.

Raison, while conceding some improvements had been made in the UN organization, repeated the government's accusation that UNESCO had been beset with problems of "inefficiency, over-politicisation" and had been used as "a medium for communist rhetoric." He insisted that the government still had to make a judgment over whether the cost of 6.4 million pounds for Britain staying in the UN organization was worthwhile, he said.

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WESTERN EUROPE

# SINO-BRITISH LIAISON GROUP HOLDS SECOND MEETING IN BEIJING

HK261038 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0758 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Report: "The Second Meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group is Held in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 November (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The second meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group began this morning in the No 2 building of the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing, where the Sino-British negotiations on the Hong Kong issue were held.

At 0935, the British team, headed by chief representative David Wilson, arrived in the No 2 building and was welcomed by the Chinese team led by chief representative Ke Zaishuo. David Wilson greeted his Chinese friends by saying "good morning" in Chinese.

After they sat down, Ke Zaishuo began to talk about the weather, saying that the weather in Beijing was dry. David Wilson said in Chinese: "The weather is fine, quite warm." Ke Zaishuo said: "The weather forecast says the temperature in north China will drop tomorrow." David Wilson immediately responded to his remarks, still in Chinese: "That is a cold current from the north, not from the south." Hearing this, everyone burst into laughter.

Then they began to get down to business. Ke Zaishuo said that the Chinese team welcomed chief representative David Wilson and the British friends to the meeting. He said: I am particularly happy that our group is holding its meeting in Diaoyutai, where the Sino-British negotiations on the Hong Kong issue were held, thus bringing about our final success. Our work team also held a meeting here, which resulted in our excellent cooperation. Now the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group is also holding its second meeting here. This indicates that we will make continuous progress in our work. I have full confidence in this respect.

David Wilson said: We are quite familiar with this place. This is where we solved all the problems facing us and successfully reached an agreement on bilateral cooperation. I agree with what the Chinese ambassador said just now, and I am also confident that the work of our liaison group will proceed smoothly.

Ke Zaishuo and David Wilson introduced the "new faces" of each side who participated in the meeting. The Chinese side introduced Yin Yubiao, specialist from

the Treaty and Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The British side introduced Alan Carter, director of the Hong Kong Immigration Department. Both chief representatives said that the rest were "old friends."

At 0950, the reporters were asked to leave the building, and the meeting formally started.

The British team arrived in Beijing yesterday afternoon and was entertained at a dinner party given by Foreign Affairs Minister Zhou Man in the evening. David Wilson told Ke Zaishuo this morning that he enjoyed the dinner last evening.

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CSO: 4005/266

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CHINESE STUDENTS IN BONN--Bonn, 22 November (XINHUA)--Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, who is visiting the FRG, met and spoke with Chinese student representatives at the Chinese Embassy here today. Hu Qili extended greetings to them on behalf of the party Central Committee, the motherland, and the people. He then gave a lively account of the achievements in reforms on every front of endeavor in China and the problems encountered in the process. He ardently encouraged them to work and study well in order to serve the four modernizations when they return to China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0206 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/266

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PENG CHONG ATTENDS GABONESE DANCE IN BEIJING

OW011637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--A Gabonese dance troupe performed a tribal dance at its premiere here this evening.

It is the first Gabonese art troupe to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1974.

Vice-Chairman Peng Chong of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee and Gabonese Ambassador Aloise Mboumignanou-Mbouya were among the audience attending the evening.

The dance depicts the life of a tribal chief's son from birth, boyhood, marriage to manhood.

The vigor and force of the dance drew warm applause from the audience.

The troupe arrived here on 28 November and will visit China's southern cities after another show here tomorrow.

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CSO: 4000/092

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEED TO TIGHTEN DISCIPLINE DISCUSSED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 17, 10 Sep 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Xue Zhongxin [5641 0022 2450]: "Strictness Should Be Stressed in Discipline Education"]

[Text] Today, the word "strict" should be stressed on discipline education. By means of education, we must enable the broad masses of cadres and people to know that strict discipline is needed in the period of peaceful construction as well as in the years of the revolutionary war. "Strictness" is an important principle in managing the party, state, army and all endeavors.

Some people ask whether reform conflicts with strict discipline. No. In our reform, we want to implement the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home on the one hand, while resisting capitalist ideological corruption and upholding the socialist orientation on the other. To accomplish both, besides using the communist ideal to unify our understanding, we must rely on strict discipline to regulate our conduct. The importance of discipline to reform can be expressed in one sentence: When discipline is strengthened, reform will invariably succeed.

Today, the reform is in the course of step by step exploration and experimentation. Control by administrative means in the national economy has decreased, but measures of control by economic means still lack perfection; direct control has decreased, but the system of indirect control has not been completely created. Under this situation, loopholes of this or that kind are bound to emerge, providing opportunities for small groups and individuals to seek private gain in disregard of the overall situation. Thus, if discipline is not strictly enforced, individuals taking advantage of the loopholes will have no scruples, those violating law and discipline will not be subjected to the proper sanctions and the reform will not develop soundly.

Recently, the newspapers reported some cases. For instance, the massive manufacture and sale of quack medicine in Fujian's Jinjiang prefecture and the case of the large import and resale of automobiles in Guangdong's Hainan Island, which seriously damaged the people's interest and disrupted the economic order of the state, provide us with an important lesson: In the reform, the more we open to the outside and enliven the economy at home, the greater must our attention be on strengthening discipline; the greater the liberalization



of our economic policies, the tighter must be our organizational discipline. Loosening and tightening, combining the liberal and the strict, is the only way of reform.

Being strict primarily means implementing party and state policies to the letter. Truly defending and firmly implementing party and state policies constitute the supreme criterion of discipline. In terms of party and state policies, we must carry out orders and avoid prohibitions. The prohibition against indiscriminate issuance of bonuses and that against enlarging the scale of investment in fixed assets must be followed precisely. We must not take the pragmatist attitude of satisfying our own needs, implement what is beneficial to us while ignoring what is not, or even distort and revise the policies without authorization. We must not subscribe to the principle of "higher-up's policy and lower level's countermeasure" and rack our brains to go against the party and the state.

Being strict also means equality for all before law and discipline. We must be strict toward the masses, but even more so toward the leading cadres. Regardless of the high or low position, law and discipline must be observed and violations investigated. Today, among the various phenomena of violations emerging in society, many are connected with the unhealthy style of certain leaders. Wherever the style of the leaders is unhealthy, the phenomena of violations are bound to be serious. In his recent speech, a central leader emphasized: "We must have the courage to go up against the tough and investigate and prosecute the leading cadres using power for private gain and other serious problems." He also proposed: "From now on, the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government must earnestly investigate and prosecute the major and important cases involving leading cadres of the county level and above and select instances of a universal educational significance for publication and broadcasting." It is highly necessary. Only when the problems of the leaders are solved will those of the lower levels be rectified fairly easily.

The opposite of strictness is indulgence. What calls for our attention today is that, in addition to the slack discipline of some areas and departments, some leading cadres turn a blind eye to it, even to the extent of overlooking principles for the sake of personal sentiments and turning major problems into minor ones and minimizing minor ones into nothing for their former comrades-in-arms and subordinates. It should be pointed out that failing to investigate, prosecute and rectify violations, indulging and sheltering offenders and letting matters drift also constitute a sort of decadence. The consequence is serious damage to the party's fighting power and progressiveness and must not be regarded with indifference.

The party's and state's discipline is an expression of the basic interest of the entire party membership and the people. We believe that, as long as we earnestly carry out discipline education, the broad party membership and masses will support strict enforcement and consciously observe discipline.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S POPULATION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, 29 Sep 85 pp 2-8

[Article by Wu Cangping [6762 3318 5493]: "A Preliminary Study on Our Country's Strategy for Population Development"]

[Text] The Strategy of Population Development and the Nature and Characteristics of Its Objectives

The strategy of development usually refers to the strategic objective and general policy to be adopted and followed in transforming a backward socio-economic state to a developed and relatively advanced condition. It includes a series of strategic objectives and the population objective is one of those which involve the whole and every aspect of the overall situation. The strategy of population development is known as the population's strategic objective or population objective for short. In every contemporary country, the discussion of the population objective is invariably linked to that country's developmental strategy and the objective of population development itself is not considered independently.

Some people consider the population objective to be the same as the appropriate, best or ideal population, and some equate it with the environmental or the largest population. There are also those who view the population objective as the principles and policies of population control, the target of population planning or population projections. It is true that such concepts are similar but there are definite differences in various aspects. A population's strategic objective must have the following characteristics:

1. Comprehensiveness and totality. As a part of the general strategy, the formulation of the population objective cannot be considered on its own and we cannot discuss population per se in isolation. We must consider such aspects as the factors affecting the population pattern, the size of the population and the impact of the rate of growth. Although a certain factor may seem appropriate, yet it may not be the case for another factor or when viewed from the perspective of the whole situation. We must use the method of system engineering to bring the whole picture into consideration but we cannot randomly select individual factors from the whole and consider them to be the whole. In this regard, the population's strategic objective is often more comprehensive in its concerns than those of the appropriate population.

2. Its long-term and directional nature. A strategic objective is characterized by its long-term nature. It embodies the general goal, basic policy, and the strategy of a relatively long period in a country's future and the population objective requires a broad and long-term view. Since the population reproduction cycle is relatively long and the replacement of a generation takes more than 20 years, the life cycle of a generation from birth to death will last for 70 years. Because of inertia, a population with a historically high birth rate will continue to grow even though the birth rate has declined below the replacement level, and the converse is also true. Therefore, to formulate the population objective requires not only a long-term view but also observations of its movements, paying attention to the trends of population development. Today, through control, the birth rate may fall below the replacement level, but the population will continue to grow; or, at the time when the birth rate rises, the population may begin to decline. Therefore, the population's strategic objective has to handle well the relationship between present and future population developments. In this regard, the population objective is different from the targets of population planning in any 5-year plans and has to take an even longer view than a long-term target of population planning.

3. Specificity and its coordinating nature. The population's strategic objective must embody the general strategic thinking and be expressed in quantitative targets or target systems. There can be no ambiguity. Quantitative targets can link up the various aspects, areas, departments, and levels; on the other hand, the realization of the population objective has to go through continuous tests and the targets must be quantified. In this regard, the population objective is more specific than population principles and policies. In the past, the population object was usually a single figure for the sum total of the population; even those in the West who talked about the theory of appropriate population also mentioned merely the sum total of the appropriate population and it was not until after the 1950's that more people began to adopt the idea of an appropriate growth rate, although they still have not moved beyond the confines of the idea of the sum total of the population. The sum total of the population is the core of the population objective, but as a population's strategic objective, the sum total alone cannot embody the demands of the general developmental strategy. Therefore, the population strategic objective should also include the level of the population's quality and a set of target system such as the structure and distribution of a population under certain specific figures. But the indicators of the population's quality can be reflected in the strategic objectives of other departments such as public health and education, and the distribution of population can be reflected in the population strategic objectives of various areas, i.e., we can obtain a general picture of population distribution from the population strategic objectives of the different levels of the province (city), prefecture, and county in the country. But the standards for the population's sex and age structure must be included, at least implicitly, in the population objective. Because such important issues as the structure of the production department, the strategies of employment and education, the structure of consumption, and social insurance which are involved in the general developmental strategic objective must be linked with the age structure, we cannot sacrifice the age structure

to reach the target total population. The sum total of the population and its age structure must be coordinated rationally and we must not attend to one and lose sight of the other.

4. Feasibility and flexibility. Since the population strategic objective is determined by the general strategy, it has to be the best and workable. It can be achieved through coordination and a common effort and should never be a castle in the air. In this regard, our population strategic objective should be basically different from some unattainable ideal population objectives proposed for their respective countries by some foreign scholars. The population strategic objective is also different from population projections because the latter can use different data to obtain different predictions. But the population figure projected from various data based on the demands of the strategy of population development is basically the strategic objective of population development which is the final result that should be obtained at a certain period (point) during the long-term process of population reproduction. There is flexibility in selecting different plans to realize this objective. For example, if the population objective is to have zero population growth, we can allow the population to fall gradually and steadily or to fall rapidly below zero and then rise to zero growth. Or, for example, if the population objective is to increase or decrease the total population, we can realize this step-by-step or we can exceed the target and then reverse course to achieve the objective gradually. However, flexibility must conform to the demands of the strategy and feasibility.

#### Objective Basis for Determining the Strategy for Population Development

There are many objective factors affecting the determination of the strategy for population development. They can be grouped into the following four main categories:

1. Population factors, including the size, rate of growth, and the formation of population, its quality, and distribution.
2. Social factors, including social psychology, marriage, and family relations and traditional customs and habits.
3. Economic and technological factors, including the method of production, the rate of labor production, the structure of production, the structure of technology, employment, and consumption and technological policies.
4. Resources and environmental factors, including resources such as water resources, agricultural and grazing land, forests, minerals and living things, and environmental protection.

The above factors all limit and affect population development, but the degree of influence and limitation varies with different historical and geographical conditions. For example, in an island or arid area, water resources have a significant limiting role on the population. Also, for example, the population capacity differs greatly in an area before and after the development of petroleum resources, or before and after economic development.

But in most cases, whether the population capacity can expand depends on the levels of technology and the development of production forces. Therefore, we cannot consider the strategy of population development based solely on individual factors. Quite often, when viewed from the perspective of such factors as the ecological environment and demands of the labor force, our country's population is too great and has to be reduced; but judging from certain social factors, there is a limit to population control and any further reduction will bring various difficulties. Again, based on some other factors such as ethnicity and the development of resources in thinly populated areas, there is the need to increase the population. Therefore, the formulation of the strategy of population development cannot attend to one factor and lose sight of the other; we have to consider the total situation. But of all the factors, the population factor is still very important because (1) the realistic situation of the population is the point of departure for our formulation of the population strategy; (2) the condition of the population is a given historical product, people can only accept it, directing it towards a beneficial direction and cannot do whatever they want; (3) the inertial increase or decrease caused by the population's age structure cannot be changed or affected by people's will or other factors; (4) the population's sex and age structure, especially the issue of aging is a problem which must be considered in the strategy of population development.

#### Our Country's Current Strategy for Population Development

China's current strategy is one of rigorously controlling the growth in population. This is based on China's reality and meets the demands of our country's general developmental strategy. Strict population control conforms to the demands of our strategy of resource utilization and environmental protection. Our country's total resources are bountiful but the per capita resource is, however, inadequate. Based on China's size, its population density is more than three times that of the world's average. Comparing our average population level with that of the world's, there are only one-third of cultivable land, one-half of grassland, one-fourth of fresh water resources and one-eighth of the forests. For a long time, on 7 percent of the world's cultivable land, China has provided for 23 percent of the world's population and the burden on the ecological environment is very great. In China, the destruction of the environment such as water and soil erosion, destruction of the soil and forest vegetation covers, increase in desert areas, and the pollution of water resources has been aggravated. Although all these cannot be attributed solely to overpopulation, yet we must admit that the huge size and the rapid growth of the population is an important reason for the rapid deterioration of the environment. It is obvious that based on China's present technological and economic levels, population growth is not conducive to the protection of the resources and the ecological environment. But population growth cannot be halted all at once. Therefore, strict control of population growth is required by the general developmental strategy.

From the perspective of economic and technological levels, as a developing country, our general developmental strategy is no longer that of trying to surpass others as was in the past. Instead, we have adopted a new strategy

aimed at satisfying the material, cultural, and livelihood needs of the great masses of the people. Most of the developing countries adopting this strategy have implemented population control. For us, the need is even more urgent; our country is not only the most populous in the world and one of those having the highest population density, it has also one of the world's lowest per capita gross national product which is still low even when compared with many other developing countries. In China, production technology is backward; the rural population has constituted for a long time more than 80 percent of the population; the labor force is still dominated by manual labor; the ratio of such modern and technically advanced departments as mechanization and automation is not high and the scientific, education, and technical levels of the population are low. Under such circumstances of a qualitatively low but large population, to realize the new developmental strategy requires the policy of population control and the improvement of the quality of the population. This is our country's clearest population policy.

Viewed from the perspective of the population itself, population control is indeed the most urgent task. The doubling of our country's population during the 2 centuries before Liberation has been regarded as exerting an unbearable burden on the land. But in the 36 years after Liberation, the population has again doubled, increasing from more than 500 million to the present 1.05 billion. During these 36 years, the average annual birth rate was about 2 percent, with two peaks appearing in the 1950's and 1960's. In particular, at the peak in the 1960's, the average birth rate was about 25 percent, with 20-29 million births every year and this high rate was sustained for 15 years. According to the 1982 census, there were 368 million people in the 5-19 age bracket born during this peak period alone and this group is entering the marriageable and birth period from now until the end of this century. For this group, if we adopt a laissez-faire birth policy and do not provide guidance, within this century, because of the population's inertia, it would not be surprising that there would be 30 million births per year from now on. Even with simple reproduction, there will be about 24 million births per year. This will further increase the already huge size of China's population and in the next century, after the reproduction cycle, it would become even larger and our descendants would find this hard to accept. Thus, faced with this situation, it is wise to adopt the strategy of strict population control at this time. In order to reduce somewhat the number of children of those born during the second peak period beginning from 1962, China has since 1979 advocated the policy of one child per couple.

Strict population control implies that the birth rate has to be lower than the rate of replacement. Based on the data provided by the National Family Planning Commission, the sum total of China's birth rate has declined to 2.07, i.e., it has begun to fall below the replacement level. If this trend continues, two problems will develop: (1) the increased aging of the population; and (2) the population will one day decline instead of increase. But at present, because of the population's inertia in our country created by the population's age structure, even if the birth rate declines further to the present levels of some developed countries, our population will continue to increase to the end of this century. Indeed, it will continue to increase for a period of

time even in the next century. The extent of aging and how long it will last, the length of time for the growth in population and the time when a decline will take place and the extent and rate of such a decline will be determined by future strategies and policies. Therefore, the strategy for population development still requires a post-2000 policy and population objective. Population growth cannot be increased or reduced suddenly; this will create an abnormal age structure. Various aspects of social life such as schooling, employment, and consumption also require orderly--not faltering--progress. The great masses of the people also demand a long-term steady population policy. Therefore, there is the pressing need for a long-term strategy for population development.

#### Preliminary Study of the Selection of Our Country's Developmental Strategy and Objective for Population in the 21st Century

The 12th Party Congress has clearly determined our country's objective for population development for the end of this century. Although it has not specifically laid down the objective for the 21st century, its proposal that "to implement family planning is a basic national policy" has in fact pointed the way for the future strategy for population development. It has clearly indicated that family planning is not an expedient measure and that in the 21st century, the policy of controlling unchecked population growth will be continued. Yet, to say that family planning will be implemented does not imply that, in the future, there will always be strict control of population growth, that the birth rate must be lower than the replacement level and that the policy of one child per couple will be implemented indefinitely.

The options for the next century's strategy for population development are: (1) uncontrolled population growth; (2) gradual reduction in population; and (3) gradual attainment of zero population growth, i.e., the stabilization of the population. The strategy of uncontrolled population growth can basically be rejected and the choices are the last two options. The first has as its initial objective population reduction, to change from growth to reduction and then to population stabilization based on the reduced size. The last option aims initially at zero population growth under the condition of high population growth and then gradual population stabilization. The two options are obviously different and have different implications for the present and future rate of and measures to control population growth.

For a time in the past and until recently, because of China's rapid population growth, it was generally believed that the population was too large and many favored a strategy of population reduction. Since 1979, many scholars have believed that "after a century, our country's target population should be 650 to 700 million." Later, some scholars also proposed that by 2080, the population can be reduced to 930 million and this should be used as the basic reference point for a long-term population plan. But based on the experience of population development within and outside our country, to use population reduction as a strategy is debatable. The following are reasons why this strategy may not be feasible.



First, in order to implement the strategy of changing from population growth to population reduction and to make it work, we must continue to maintain for 2 or 3 generations a birth rate lower than the replacement level. Based on our projections, to have our country's birth rate attain and remain at the replacement level, it will take half a century for the population to stabilize. To demand that the population be reduced first implies that for a considerable period of time in the next century, we have to continue advocating one child per couple. Whether this is feasible as far as social psychology and marriage and family are concerned needs to be studied. Up to now, such a situation has never appeared in this world.

Second, to adopt the strategy of population reduction implies the continual decline of the birth rate. This will certainly accelerate the aging of the population and the extent of aging will be much larger than the country with the highest level of aging today. Based on some scholar's calculations, in order to reduce the population to 700-800 million by 2080, the aging coefficient of those 65 and older will exceed 3 percent and this will continue for 40 or 50 years. The social and economic consequences of such an age structure is difficult to accept. There is no such precedent in this world and there are no satisfactory solutions.

Third, after the population has been reduced, the inertia of population decline will appear. At that time, it will be difficult to stop the decline, restore it to the replacement level and maintain stability. For example, West Germany is now confronted with this situation: they have hoped to increase slightly the birth rate but are unable to find an effective solution.

They predict that the population will continue to decline to about 40 million from today's 60 million. This is an international experience that deserves our attention and we have to be careful in our actions.

Fourth, it is rare, at all times and in all countries, that population reduction is clearly considered to be a strategic objective. There is no guarantee that population reduction can ensure that a relatively smaller population will enjoy a higher living standard. Up to now, we have not discovered a population which has become prosperous simply through a reduction in numbers. In the 18th and 19th centuries, because of famine and heavy emigration, Ireland's population was greatly reduced; but this did not make the country prosperous and today, it is still one of the northwestern European countries with the slowest economic development.

It seems that in the future, our country's strategy has to be zero population growth and the gradual stabilization of the population which continues to grow. Such a strategy has the following advantages:

First, it is consistent with the guiding principles proposed by the party and the state which declare that "to implement family planning is a basic national policy," and that we should "control the size of the population and improve its quality."



Second, based on demographic theories and the practices of other countries, to attain a modernized static population--i.e., one with low birth and mortality rates and zero growth--is an inevitable path of human development. In recent years, more and more countries have used the static population as their future population objectives. For China to adopt zero population growth as the objective is to manifest our understanding of the universal pattern of population development.

Third, to achieve the objective of zero population growth requires a lot of effort. To have such a strategic objective means that the extent of the aging of our population will still be high, but it will be much lower than if population reduction is the objective. Based on our projections, it will be slightly more than 20 percent even at the highest point, and the sustaining period will also be shorter, thereby making it easier for the society to accept.

Fourth, the situation of our country's population, including its age structure and the development of family planning, is very uneven between regions and nationalities. As an objective, every region must ultimately attain a stable population, but the rate and time for its attainment can differ from region to region and we cannot apply a uniform rule for everyone. If we adopt the objective of population reduction, the phenomenon of hastiness like "whipping a fast-running cow" will appear.

#### The Timetable for China To Attain Zero Population Growth and the Estimates of the Size of the Largest Population

Zero population growth has also been referred to as population stabilization. To be exact, it is to let the population become static, i.e., to have both low birth and mortality rates and to let the population's natural growth approach zero. Demographers and futurists have generally viewed a natural growth rate of  $\pm 0.2$  percent as within the realm of zero growth and 0.3 percent as approaching zero growth.

The prerequisite for zero growth is to have the birth rate reach and remain at the replacement level (i.e.,  $NRR = 1$ , in China, the TFR is about 2.2). But under the circumstances existing in developing countries with a birth rate reaching the replacement level, zero population growth will not appear at once. Because of population inertia, it will appear only after several decades, a century, or an even longer period of time. Since our country has been strictly controlling population growth, zero population growth may appear sooner; but in general, it will still take 30 to 50 years. The time needed for our country to achieve zero population growth and the size of the largest population are determined by: (1) future changes in the birth rate which are determined by the birth rate for the rest of this century, and the extent to which it is below the replacement level as well as the time needed for it to return to that level and its position relative to the replacement level at the beginning of the next century; (2) the increase in the average life expectancy. The percentage of the older population is an important factor because it determines the extent of aging in the population and set a quantitative limit on the largest size of the population. For example, some scholars have estimated that in the next century, China's population aged 65 will exceed 400 million.

Assuming that the population at that time is 1.3 billion, the percentage of the population aged 65 will exceed 30 percent and as far as our strategy is concerned, we have to consider the serious problem of aging resulting from the reduction in the size of the population. The size of the aging population in the next century can generally be determined at this time because it is determined by changes in the mortality rate. The size of the total population which is related to future births can still be adjusted.

Scholars within and outside China have made many projections for China's population. In order to estimate the timetable for our country's population to stabilize and its largest size, the following listing of several plans already published by our country and the projections by the United Nations and the World Bank is helpful. (Please see the table on the next page.)

Comparing the projections within and outside our country, we can see that:

First, to achieve population reduction requires the birth rate to fall to a definite point below the replacement level and to remain there for a considerable period of time: for example, in the table, the low projection of (1), the middle and low projections of (2) and the low projection of (4). This will be difficult to achieve even based on current optimistic projections.

Second, judging from the size of the population aged 65 and above, there are great differences between the projections. Yet the population born today will be the old people in the next century and their numbers will be determined entirely by the mortality rate and is not related to future births. This shows that the selection of the parameter of the mortality rate greatly influences the size of the population and the extent of its aging. In the table, the difference between (1) and (2) in the next century is as large as 200 million; (4) is somewhere between the two but the difference is still about 100 million. Different estimates will definitely affect greatly the time needed to attain zero population growth and the size of the largest population.

We have also made different projections, one of which is based on the following considerations. (1) The assumption that the parameter of the birth rate is lower than the replacement level is related to the peak of births during the 1960's and it has been followed for the next decade or so; but it is not advisable to hold onto that in the next century. In other words, to advocate one child per couple is only the policy of a generation and before and after the year 2000, it may be advisable to advocate no more than two children per couple or the gradual elevation of the birth rate to and remaining at the replacement level. (2) The mortality rate is based on the assumption that it will continue to decline and that the average life expectancy will increase. This is because the material and cultural life of the people will improve gradually, urbanization will greatly increase and medicine and public health will be better and more developed. Using the most conservative estimate of an increase of 1 year for every decade or so, even before the middle of the next century, the average life expectancy of the population will increase from 68 years in 1981 to 73-74 years.

Source of data		Projections and projection norms (millions)										Selection of IFR parameter	
		Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	2000 1,286 94 7.3	2025 1,618 221 13.7	2030 1,687 281 16.7	2040 1,805 400 22.2	2050 1,913 433 22.6					2.3	
(1) "Population Projection and Population Control" People Pub. House, March 1982. Year of Projection: 1979	High	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,222 94 7.7	1,431 221 15.4	1,469 281 19.1	1,518 400 26.4	1,542 419 27.2					2.0	
	Middle	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,130 94 8.3	1,178 221 18.8	1,177 281 23.9	1,150 400 35	1,087 405 37.3					1.5	
	Low	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,282 91 7.1		1,499 193 12.9	1,472 231 15.7	1,501 216 14.4	2.3 (1978) 2.2 (1985) 2.01 (1990) 2.0 (1995) 1.9 (2000) 2.0 (2010)					
(2) "On Changes in the Population's Age Structure and the Selection of Population Plans," in Social Sciences in China, " No 2, 1984. Year of projection: 1983	High	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,211 91 7.5		1,225 194 15.8	1,129 228 20.2	1,066 211 19.8	2.3 (1978) 1.8 (1985) 1.7 (1990) 1.6 (1995) See note 1 for other years					
	Middle	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,162 91 7.8		1,744 193 16.9	1,054 231 21.9	999 203 20.3	2.3 (1978) 1.6 (1985) 1.5 (1990) 1.4 (1995) See note 2 for other years					
	Low	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,304 86 6.8	1,607 186 12.7									
(3) United Nations, "Prospects of the World's Population--Estimates and Projections Made in 1982" (in English) New York, UN, 1985	High	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,256 86 6.8	1,460 186 11.6									
	Middle	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,212 86 7.1	1,217 186 13.9									
	Low	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,273 94.5 7.4		1,583 235 14.8	1,626 317 20	1,647 308 19	2.3 (1980) 2.2 (1990) 2.1 (after 2030)					
(4) Based on the World Bank's report on China in 1984	High	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,196 94.5 7.9		1,437 235 16	1,461 317 22	1,450 308 21	2.1 (1980) .7 (1990) 2.2 (2000) 2.1 (after 2020)					
	Middle	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above	1,180 94.5 8		1,225 235 19	1,158 317 27	1,086 308 28	2.0 (1980) 1.5 (1990) 2.1 (after 2030)					
	Low	Population total Population aged 65 and above Percent of population 65 and above											
Notes: 1. 1.5 (2000), 1.5 (2010), 1.6 (2020), 1.7 (2030), 1.8 (2040), 1.9 (2050), 2.0 (2060), 2.1 (2070)													
2. 1.3 (2000), 1.5 (2010), 1.7 (2020), 1.9 (2030), 2.1 (after 2040)													

Notes: 1. 1.5 (2000), 1.5 (2010), 1.7 (2020), 1.9 (2030), 2.1 (after 2040)  
2. 1.3 (2000), 1.5 (2010), 1.7 (2020), 1.9 (2030), 2.1 (after 2040)

At this time, such an estimate of our country's post-21st century births and deaths seems feasible. Based on this projection, China's population may stabilize around the year 2040 and the largest size of the stable population will be between 1.3 to 1.4 billion. At that time, the index of the aging of the population will fluctuate around 20 percent; it may be higher at certain periods but it is estimated that it will not exceed 25 percent.

The above projection and estimate can be substantiated and explained by our country's population development and demographic knowledge. By 2040, the population born before 1975--i.e., those born during the second peak birth period--will all become old, causing the older population to reach its largest size. As a result, the total population also reaches its largest size and stabilizes between 1.3-1.4 billion. Judging from the number of births in the future and the age structure it causes, such a projection is also realistic. According to the formula of static population:  $b = 18_0 = B/P$ , the average life expectancy is 73-74 years, the population total is between 1.3-1.4 billion and the birth and mortality rates remain around 1.36 percent; then, it is realistic to have the range of 17.6-19.2 million births every year.

The size of China's population aged 65 will be about 300 million by the middle of the next century when it reaches its largest point. It is a definite figure which people cannot change. If the size of the population is about 1.3-1.4 billion, then the index of aging is around 22 percent. The population aged 60 and above accounts for one-third of the population--i.e., there is one old person for every 3 people and this is still one-half times higher than the index of aging in the developed countries today. If we use the plan of population reduction, the population may be about 1-1.1 billion by the middle of next century and the index of aging for those aged 65 and above will be 27-30 percent: for every 100 people, there will be 41-45 people 60 years old. This is hard to imagine. The problem of aging challenges the feasibility of the various plans for gradual population reduction.

As a strategy, the difference between population reduction and zero population growth is this: the former aims at population reduction at this stage and it also requires the population to stabilize after the objective of reduction has been achieved. The latter aims at the stabilization of the population; after this is achieved, the birth rate may be lower than the replacement level so that the population will decline slowly. But at that time, because the age structure is greatly different, the population is not increasing rapidly and there is no need for the birth rate to decline as rapidly as at present. As to whether we should advocate population reduction and the rate and the extent of reduction after the population has been stabilized, it has to be determined by such factors as the condition of the population, developments in production, the increase in labor productivity, the extent of the aging of the population, advances in technology and the state of the society, psychology and the ecological environment. It is difficult for our generation to determine exactly the way to adjust the size of the population at that time. On this question, as Engles said to Kausky, "In a communist society, the people themselves will decide whether they should adopt certain

measures for this problem, at what time, with what method and through what measure. Regarding this, I do not consider it to be my mission to recommend and persuade. Those people will never be less intelligent than you and me." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engles," Vol 35. People's Publishing House, 1971, pp 145-146)

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RESEARCH WORKERS ON EDUCATION IN YEAR 2000

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[Article by Zhou Beilong [0719 6296 7127] and Zhou Chengye [0719 2110 2814] of the "China's Education in the Year 2000" Research Group: "China's Education in the Year 2000"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Our country's education has developed greatly over the past 30 years or more since the founding of the PRC. However, /the present situation in our country's education cannot meet the demands of the building of the four modernizations./ Macroscopically, the main problems are: 1) although there are primary and secondary schools all over the country, the educational standards is still very low because of the lack of qualified teachers and necessary teaching equipment; 2) vocational and technical training has not been institutionalized, so the quality [word indistinct] is low; 3) although higher education has developed rapidly, it has also been restricted by an unbalanced structural proportion, the small scale of universities and colleges, poor results, and uneven qualities; and 4) the slow increase in education funds cannot meet the demands of the development of education.

The Development Trend of Our Country's Education

1. The economic development and people's demand to become rich are promoting the development and reform of our country's education system. It is predicted that a new situation, in which the people of the whole country respect knowledge and qualified personnel and pay attention to education, education serves the building of the four modernizations, and economic and social development and the development of education coordinate with one another, will emerge in China. 2) The stress on qualifications will be shifted to actual ability. 3) Equal stress will [be] laid on pre-service training and in-service training and the entire training process will develop vigorously from limited pre-service training to in-service training. 4) Under the guidance of elastic planning, specialized personnel will be trained to meet demand and relations between supply and demand will tend to be coordinated. 5) The ideology of only passing on knowledge will gradually be overcome and more attention will be paid to the development of intelligence and ability training.

The Forecast on the Demand for Specialized Personnel

It is predicted that by the year 2000, China might need 49 million specialized personnel, an increase of 33 million specialized personnel compared with

15.9 million now. The structure of the specialized personnel will have been greatly changed, the proportion of personnel specialized in business administration, finance, economics, politics, and law will increase, and the proportion of personnel specialized in engineering will decrease.

According to an initial analysis, the above forecast on the demand for specialized personnel is a bit too high, the rate of increase in the demand for specialized personnel in the forecast obviously surpasses the rate of economic growth and surpasses what our country can reasonably bear.

We think that /the total scale of our country's higher education should generally conform with the growth rate of our country's economic strength./ The development of higher education should not only meet the demands of economic and social development for qualified personnel, but also conform with what China's economy can bear, so the development of China's higher education should not be too fast. A relatively realistic goal is that in 18 years (1983-2000), China will altogether have 34 million specialized personnel, among whom there will be over 0.7 million postgraduates, 8.7 million university graduates who have completed 4-year regular courses, 8 million college or university graduates who have completed 2- to 3-year specialized courses, and 17 million polytechnic graduates.

Along with the reform of the economic structure, all enterprises and institutions will pay attention to actual results in using qualified personnel and reduce their demand for certain specialized personnel. However, at present, the enterprises and institutions have not paid enough attention to the demand for certain specialized personnel, so the actual demand for certain specialized personnel, such as personnel specialized in making policies and decisions concerning management and administration, will increase.

#### Lay a Solid Foundation for Elementary Education

In the future, the quality of elementary education will affect the overall success of our country's education and the quality of our nation, so elementary education is of primary importance. Universal education is the basis, but primary school education is the core of the basis. /So, our country's education strategy should be focused on secondary and primary school education./ China should institute a 9-year compulsory education system step by step in a planned way.

It is predicted that by the year 2000, 95 percent of primary school graduates in rural areas will be able to continue their studies in middle schools, compared with 58 percent in 1984 (around 98 percent of primary school graduates in urban areas are able to attend middle schools), qualified junior secondary school graduates will constitute around 90 percent in the whole country, the 9-year compulsory education system will have been basically instituted in China, and China's education will have reached the present standard of that of the advanced countries and surpassed the predicted standard of that of the developing countries in the year 2000. China should develop senior secondary school education in various forms so that by the 2000, half of the people at the same age will have received senior secondary school education, senior vocational secondary

schools will have greatly developed, and senior vocational secondary school education will be comparable to ordinary senior secondary school education in scope. By the year 2000, the various secondary and primary schools in most parts of China will have been gradually equipped with necessary teaching and laboratory facilities, musical instruments, sports facilities, fine arts facilities, labor facilities, audio-visual teaching equipment, and so on.

#### Greatly Develop Various Forms of Vocational and Technical Education

Vocational and technical education is the bridge between elementary education and employment and is also the channel from which the in-service personnel will be trained to cope with the new changes in their occupations. /By the end of this century, our country's vocational education will certainly have greatly developed and almost all young people will have to receive regular or irregular vocational education or training before they enter a technical post./ We should run various forms of schools at various levels to provide pre-service education and in-service education, regular and irregular education (short-term training), education for personnel engaged in production, and education for personnel released from production. In our country's vocational and technical education system, the life-long continuous education provided for the in-service personnel to renew and enrich their knowledge and strengthen their technical ability or to meet the change in their occupations will grow from nothing and develop rapidly. It is predicted that by the end of the 90's, a relatively perfect and rationally structured vocational and technical education system which provides education to personnel of all occupations from junior to senior levels will have been gradually formed in China.

#### Effective and Multi-Level High Education

It is predicted that the pre-service higher education will mainly be carried out in full-time colleges and universities, whereas the in-service higher education (which will be carried out among the in-service personnel) will mainly be carried out in evening universities and colleges which provide 4-year regular courses or 2- to 3-year specialized courses, through correspondence universities or colleges (including radio and television education), by holding public examinations for private candidates who study by themselves, and in some other forms. In the year 2000, there will be 6 to 7 million college students in various types of institutions of higher learning in China, 10 percent of Chinese youth. /By that time, the scope of our country's higher education will rank second or third in the world and will surpass our country's economic strength./

A reasonable estimation predicts that by the year 2000, China will need approximately 1,000 Universities and colleges if the average enrollment at each university or college in China is around 6,000 students. However, China had already over 1,000 universities and colleges in the autumn of 1985. So in the future, our efforts will be concentrated mainly on strengthening the construction and improving the work efficiency of the existing universities and colleges so as to enable our universities and colleges to acquire a stronger capability to train the required number of qualified personnel for our country's construction.



## Promote Teachers' Education and Form a Stable and Qualified Contingent of Teachers

At present, the main cause of the low standard of education is the poor quality of the teachers in schools at various levels. So we should carry out research and work out the unified requirements for teachers' qualifications and for the actual number of teachers needed for various types of schools at different levels. Owing to the big proportion of unqualified teachers in primary and secondary schools and the unbalanced economic and social development in various parts of our country, at the turn of this century, some parts of our country will probably use the university or college graduates who have completed 2- or 3-year specialized courses to teach in primary schools earlier than other parts. /However, most parts of our country will only be able to use the graduates from normal schools to teach in primary schools. And as for the secondary schools,/ considering the actual situation, for a certain period of time, most parts of our country will only be able to use the university or college graduates who have completed 2- to 3-year specialized courses to teach in their secondary schools. Nevertheless, after basically instituting the 9-year compulsory education system in the whole country, if possible, our country will begin to /gradually use university or college graduates to teach in the secondary schools./

We must run normal schools and teachers' colleges well and work hard to improve the work efficiency of the existing normal schools and teachers' colleges so as to ensure the supply of qualified teachers for various types of schools. Apart from the teachers' colleges and teachers' universities, ordinary universities and colleges (especially the comprehensive universities) should undertake the responsibility of training more qualified secondary school teachers.

## Gradually Increase the Investment in Education

We should bring into play the enthusiasm of the state, the collective, and the individual to invest in education and solve the problem of education funds through various channels. 1) The purpose of increasing the investment in education is to increase the overall national economic results. /The rate of increase of the investment in education should be higher than that of the national income and that of the national financial expenditure./ By the end of this century, the national educational expenditure will account for 6 to 7 percent of the national income, compared with approximately 4 percent at present (at the beginning of the 80's). 2) The economic departments should gradually carry out the training of qualified personnel on a remunerative basis and establish a close link between the use of qualified personnel and the economic results. 3) A proper proportion of the local reserve financial resources should be spent on education and township financial income should mainly be spent on education. Central authority finance should subsidize and support some areas and aspects to develop education. 4) We should open up more channels of financial resources, develop the enthusiasm of the various social sectors to run schools, make free use of the funds donated by foreign countries or international organizations as well as low-interest loans to develop our country's education, and also make the necessary laws and regulations to guide our work in this respect.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SYMPOSIUM ON BASIC THEORIES OF EDUCATION HELD

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[Article by Kang Wandong [1660 5502 2767] and Xie Jinglong [6200 2529 7127]:  
"Current Problems Regarding Basic Theories of Education; A Summary of the  
National Symposium On Basic Educational Theories"]

[Text] The first symposium of the Basic Educational Theory Committee of the National Educational Research Association was held in Beijing in early July. After conscientiously studying the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee On the Reform of the Educational System" and the major speech delivered by Comrade Wan Li at the National Conference On Education Work," comrades attending the symposium came to the unanimous conclusion that the "Resolution" has pointed out the direction for the reform of the educational system and the development of socialist education, and has brought forth, at the same time, many important theoretical questions which need to be answered by educational theorists. The symposium can be summarized as follows:

#### I. On the Issue of Reform of Traditional Educational Ideologies and Methods

The reform of traditional educational theories and methods involves understanding of traditional education. Without such an understanding, it will be difficult to determine what should be continued, and what should be eliminated.

##### A. Concepts of Traditional Education

1. Traditional education involves historically determined concepts. For example, Dewey referred to the educational ideology of Feuerbach, and the educational system that evolved from it as traditional education, while referring to his own school of thought as new, or progressive education. Zan-ke-fu [phonetic] labeled the educational theory of Kri-luo-fu [phonetic] as traditional, while referring to his own beliefs as a new form of education. Some educational schools of thought in China to a greater or lesser degree were influenced by these educators. Therefore, in order to gain correct understanding of traditional education and its manifestations, we must make concrete, scientific analyses of the thinking of these educators, and determine what to affirm and what to negate. Only in this manner can our studies aid in today's educational reform.

2. The concept of traditional education can be understood from two different angles: the historical and the generalized. As a historically determined concept, it refers to the thinking and educational systems of certain educators in history. As a generalized concept, it refers broadly to all current theories and systems relevant to contemporary education. However the two concepts cannot be artificially separated as current educational theories have been influenced by certain past educators throughout history. When Comrade Wan li spoke of traditional educational thinking at the National Conference on Educational Work, he was referring to traditional education in its general sense, and did not mention any historical educators.

3. Traditional education refers to the customary educational theories, methods and systems that have been handed down through generations and have their own special characteristics. The term "traditional education" does not necessarily contain a derogatory meaning, and cannot be equated with backwards conservatism. Some aspects of traditional education are stale and outworn and need to be eliminated; its best aspects are worthy of continuation and development, such as the Confucian elicitation method of teaching and the concept of the teacher setting himself as an example of virtue and learning for his students advocated by generations of Chinese educators. The good aspects of the tradition will also develop along with the times, while others will gradually lose their vitality and meaning and become decayed. During the current era in which major changes are occurring, the outworn aspects of the tradition become obstacles to historical progress, and need to be changed.

Even the positive aspects of traditional culture (including traditional education), are two-sided. One side contains our precious historical heritage, while the other can become a heavy burden. The Zhonghua nation has a cultural tradition several thousand years old of which every son or daughter of China should feel proud. However, the richness of a cultural tradition often causes people to look backwards to the past, instead of to the future and its development. For example, whenever a new school of thought appears in education, there are people who immediately quote a few out of context phrases from the ancient philosophers to prove that the new thinking existed a long time ago in China. This hinders progress. Fine cultural traditions should be continued, but continuation does not mean copying, but rather development.

Some comrades feel that a distinction ought to be made between traditional education, and traditional educational thinking and methods. The extended meaning of traditional education must encompass a great deal, and include traditional educational thinking and methods. More attention should at present be concentrated on problems revolving around traditional educational thinking rather than methods, because the root of problems relating to educational methods lies with educational thinking and ideology. A teacher whose educational ideology does not change will experience difficulty in grasping good methods.

## B. The Time Boundries of Traditional Education

There are two viewpoints in this regard:

1. Traditional education involves a constant process of both assimilation and rejection and should not therefore be defined according to time periods. When we speak of traditional education, it is in relation to modern education. Compared to the latter, the former is old and belongs to the past, which is what distinguishes it from modern education. According to this view, traditional and modern education exist in all eras and are constantly evolving. Traditional education is not necessarily outmoded, and modern education is not necessarily scientific and correct. Comrades espousing this point of view proceed primarily from the relativity between traditional and modern education, and define traditional education in terms of modern (meaning the present time) education.

Some comrades believe that by traditional, outdated education is primarily meant educational ideologies and methods that do not, meet the needs of socialist modernization, and that it is impossible to define education in terms of time restrictions. It would be inaccurate to lump together old, feudal education with education prior to the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, referring to both as traditional education, because outmoded traditional educational thinking and methods still exist today.

2. Traditional education does involve boundaries of time. Traditional and modern education are relative to each other. The very use of the words, "traditional" and "modern" reveals this. In the world as a whole, modern education began with large-scale capitalist industrial production, while anything existing prior to it is to be termed traditional. Although comrades holding this view define traditional educational in terms of the modern, their standards in determining the beginning of modern education is not the "present time," but the level of development of socialized production, science and technology. The basic point of view of these comrades is that modern education is the product of modern production. Some comrades hold that one cannot solely rely on the forces of production (the means of production and science and technology), to determine the origins of modern education, and the border between traditional and modern. Relations of production and other social factors derived from it must be taken into consideration, as it is a complex of factors, and not merely one sole factor that affects education.

## C. Various Manifestations of Outmoded, Traditional, Educational Ideology and Methods

Comrades at the symposium listed the following manifestations: the underestimation of intellect and talent; the attitude that education is a consumer industry; the underestimation of the role of service industries and therefore the field of professional education. an emphasis on the force-feeding of knowledge instead of its elicitation; the respect for memorization of book-learning, instead of practical training; the emphasis on prudence and following old ways, instead of advocating originality and competitiveness;

the preference for obedient, servile students; an overly strict discipline which discourages the student's ability to think independently; cramming and the spoon-feeding of knowledge, etc. Many such examples could be listed, but where does one find the concentrated expression of traditional, outworn educational thinking and methods? There are two viewpoints in this regard: The first is that the key to understanding traditional, outdated educational thinking is to be found in its closed, conservative nature, more specifically in its emphasis on book learning alone, absolute obedience towards superiors, its stressing of the average, and the elimination of individuality. These are primary factors hindering the flowering and development of men and women of talent. Another opinion holds that the various manifestations of outmoded, traditional education are to be found concentrated in three standards of evaluation involving the appraisal of schools, students, and teachers. Some incorrect values concerning the evaluation of the above are prevalent in society at present, which, if not changed, will render other reforms impossible.

## II. The Relationship Between Education and Economics

Opposing opinions have always existed in educational theory circles on this question. Some comrades believe that the key to diverging views lies in differing definitions of the word, "economics," which are as follows:

1. Economics and the economy refer primarily to the production of material goods. The study of the relationship between education and economics primarily entails a revelation of the mutual effect that education and material production have on each other and the laws involved.
2. Economics should be understood as the mode of production, which includes both the forces and relations of production. Both factors have to be dealt with in the study of the relationship between education and economics.
3. The meaning of economics should be understood comprehensively. The concept of economics contains the following four definitions: (1) the economic base; (2) the production and reproduction of material goods; (3) the national economy; (4) economic returns. The study of this question can proceed from these four angles to gain an overall understanding of the relationship of education and economics.

Comrades at the symposium also inquired into questions regarding the concept of "education first," or the idea that the development of education precedes that of the economy.

The concept of "education first" is a strategy for the development of education formed under new historical conditions. Although this term was not used in the "Resolution", it was implied in fact. Whether educational development can precede economic development, and how to use the principle of historical materialism to understand this problem are major questions in the current study of basic educational theory. The following three viewpoints were raised during the discussion:

1. Economic development determines educational development, because the production of material goods provides the material basis for the development of education. If attention is not paid to this, there is a risk that the basis for educational development will be lost. Therefore, the formulation "education first" is incorrect.

2. Educational development can precede economic development, but there are prerequisite conditions, namely that the development of the productive forces creates the need for it and makes it possible. If such conditions are met, educational development may precede economic development. This does not violate materialism, but rather shows an adherence to dialectics. This idea has been advocated by educators in the past, such as Huang Yanpei's [7806 8746 1014], support of vocational education and Tao Xingzhi's [7118 5887 4249] espousal of the development of rural education. Similar suggestions were brought up during Japan's Meiji Restoration Period. The reasons for the success of some of these programs and the failure of others can be found in whether or not the development of productive forces creates this kind of need and has provided the possibility for it. Some comrades held that the preconditions for "education first" ought to include the relations of production. Tao Xingzhi advocated the creation of 1 million schools, the recruitment of 1 million comrades and the rebuilding of 1 million villages a long time ago. However, there was no way this could have been achieved in the old society, primarily because of the limits of the relations of production.

3. Some articles suggested that the possibility of developing education before the economy appeared first in periods of technological revolution. This theory divides the relationship between educational and economic development into three stages: Stage one takes place during the transition from primitive to feudal society in which educational development lags behind economic; Stage two occurs during the period of large-scale capitalist industrial production during which educational and economic development proceeded side by side; The third stage is the new era of technological revolution in which educational development precedes economic development. Some comrades disagree with this, and believe that there is already a need for and possibility of the prior development of education over economics during the period of large-scale capitalist industrial production. In this period, science directly serves the processes of production, and makes greater and greater demands on the educational level of the laborers. The 1833 English factory laws required that 2 hours be set aside daily for child laborers to receive an education. Subsequently a compulsory educational system was established. During the period of large-scale capitalist industrial production school doors finally opened up to the laboring people, not due to any charitable motivation on the part of the capitalists, but due to the effect of the development of the productive forces, which provided a need for and possibility of developing "Education first." Therefore the belief that the parallel development of education and the economy existed during this period does not correspond to the objective facts of history.

### III. The Relationship Between General Education and Vocational Education

This involves the proportional relationship of different levels of personnel. In order to proceed from the needs of cultivating a varied labor force, vocational and technical education should be greatly developed. At the same time, it should be understood that the different types and categories that personnel take on are decided by the level of development of the productive forces. As modern science, technology, and production develop, the laborer needs not only a specialized skill, but greater general and scientific knowledge as well in order to adjust to changes in vocation and to create a foundation for further cultural elevation. Therefore, the generalizing of vocational education and the vocationalizing (professionalization) of general education has become a widespread trend in the development of world education. In the long run, the development of vocational and technical education should not lower the general educational level of those receiving such an education, thereby lowering the quality of new university students. The United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and other countries all went a circuitous route before reaching the conclusion that general and vocational education must be properly balanced. Now that we are greatly developing vocational and technical education, we ought to assimilate the experiences and object lessons of other countries, and take as our guiding principle from the very beginning the continuous elevation of the cultural and educational level of our entire nation.

### IV. Methods of Educational Research

Comrades at the symposium believed that the level of the science of education in China is not only lower than advanced international standards, but is also lower than levels within China in other fields of philosophy and social science. Although there are more than one reason for this, a major one is the backwardness of theoretical methodology in education, which is why educational theory workers must study this area.

#### A. The Correct Utilization of Marxist Methodology

Some comrades believe that we are often one-sided in our understanding and use of Marxist philosophical methodology, reflected in such beliefs as that as long as the primary contradiction has been resolved, all the other secondary contradictions will automatically fall into place. We therefore need to study more questions relating to "transformation." In regard to the issue of the relationships and contradictions between the various factors in education, comments such as the following are frequently made in education textbooks: "Their relationship is one of dialectical unity characterized by mutual integration and interaction." Of course this is not wrong, but if we remain at this stage without explaining the special characteristics of the mutual integration or the process of the transformation of contradictions, and the conditions under which this transformation can occur, what help does it give us in understanding complex educational phenomena? Because of over-simplified ways of thinking, our educational theories are full of absolute conclusions. Some comrades sharply pointed out that our use of Marxist methodology is still on a fairly elementary level.

Some comrades also suggested that we not only thoroughly delve into the specific viewpoints of Marxist educational principles in our study of Marxist-Leninist educational principles, but more importantly, must use the Marxist standpoint, ideas, and methods to develop those principles. Marxist educational principles are facing a challenge, as is Marxist philosophy. For example, is the integration of education and productive labor the watershed between socialist and capitalism, or is it the universal law of large-scale industrial production? [sic] How are we to understand the question of how capitalist relations of production hinder overall human development in today's world characterized by the swift development of science, technology and modern production? We will not be able to convince anyone if we fail to study new conditions and questions, and merely repeat certain conclusions drawn from the classics.

Some comrades believe that to change the backwardness of our educational theory requires changing the modes of thinking of our educational theorists. Our inability to use three-dimensional thinking and insistence on straight-line cause and effect thinking frequently lead to the over-simplification of complex educational problems.

#### B. Energetically Absorbing and Learning From Successful Results and Methods of Research in Other Sciences To Improve Overall Research in The Science of Education

Many comrades believe that current trends in modern science towards integration and synthesis have strengthened the interconnectedness and mutual permeation of all the sciences. Many problems in the modern science of education are comprehensive and multifaceted. This characteristic necessitates that education researchers enthusiastically absorb and learn from the successful results and methods of research of other sciences, and strengthen their multi-disciplinary and multi-methodological research. The multi-disciplinary approach is the most important change in educational research over the last 10 to 20 years, and is the major trend in future research. Therefore, educational theorists must take care to renew their knowledge and alter its very structure, so that they understand not only social sciences, but a little natural science and technology as well (especially mathematics and computer technology). They must not only be experts in their own field, but must have an understanding of sciences outside their own fields. Educational theorists must take note of new discoveries, methods and developments in sciences such as psychology, biology, mathematics, sociology, linguistics, philosophy, anthropology, aesthetics, systems analysis, information theory and cybernetics, and be aware of the implications these developments will have on education. If we continue to restrict ourselves to such a small frame of reference, the routes available to us for research will become increasingly narrow. Some comrades believe that educational researchers should be aware of the interconnectedness among the various sciences, and strengthen their comprehensive studies, but cannot oversimplify the knowledge and methods of other sciences to blindly apply in education. Rather the outside information must be changed and properly digested in order to include it in the educational theoretical system.



### C. Placing Equal Emphasis On Both Qualitative and Quantitative Research

Many comrades believe that judging from current trends in scientific development, all fields are leaning heavily towards mathematics. The highest stage of scientific knowledge ought to be the harmonious synthesis of qualitative and quantitative research. Marx said, "A science can reach perfection only if it successfully utilizes mathematics." The development of mathematics and computer technology has provided many definite conditions for quantitative research in social science. It is inevitable that mathematics and quantitative analysis will be used in the science of education. However, most of our education textbooks and academic theses still remain at the stage of qualitative analysis, and contain little information concerning quantitative research. This needs to be changed.

Some comrades hold that quantitative research must be built upon a foundation of qualitative research, and that there must be theoretical basis for the utilization of mathematical models. It is not true that only quantitative research is scientific and objective. Educational phenomenon form a complex multi-faceted, constantly changing system involving much randomness and a large information flow. Many problems cannot be dealt with via the quantitative approach.

Some comrades believe that China's education research should be freed from the restrictions of the simple summarizing of experience, the conducting of surveys and compilation of material, but should go all out to develop scientific experimentation in education, stress the integration of qualitative and quantitative research and engage in more mutli-disciplinary, multi-methodological research. We should replace single variable research with comprehensive, multi-variable methods involving systems analysis and integration, and master research methods that provide leads to getting to the source.

Many comrades hold that the effectiveness and value of all scientific research is intimately connected with the research methods particular to each field, and that the creation and reform of scientific methods are deciding prerequisites for achieving breakthroughs and developments in science. Therefore, for the last few years inquiry into methodology has been strongly emphasized in philosophy and the social and other sciences. Education lags far behind in this regard, and efforts should be made to catch up as rapidly as possible.

12221/12948

CSO: 4005/202

7 January 1986

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## SICHUAN PROMOTES OUTSTANDING YOUNG CADRES

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 37, 16 Sep 85 p 23

[Article by Li Tianqing [2621 1131 3237] and Sun Anping [1327 1344 1627]:

[Text] Since the second half of 1984 the Sichuan provincial committee, in line with the central leadership's general policy of the four transformations of cadres and the need to rectify the party, further strengthened and adjusted the leading elements of the provincial-level departments, committees, bureaus, and agencies. A group of outstanding young cadres in their 30's and 40's took up leading roles in the bureaus and agencies; some richly experienced key workers in their 50's also reinforced the ranks of the leaders. The leading group's age structure resembles a staircase. Its educational structure shows a relatively high educational level. This is a great step forward in the four transformations of the cadres.

As a result of these adjustments, the 50 bureaus and agencies of Sichuan Province have the following 4 characteristics: the first is an increase in the number of young cadres and a drop in their average age. Before, of the 198 leading cadres in the leadership of the bureaus and agencies only 42, or 21 percent, were under 50. In this group only 15 cadres were under 45 and just 5 under 40. The average age of the leadership was 52.5. Now, among the 225 leading cadres in the leadership of these bureaus and agencies, 90, or 40 percent, are under 50. The number of those 45 or younger increased to 66 while those 40 or younger increased to 22. The two youngest cadres are 27 and 30 and the average age is now 48.4, 4 years younger than before. The second characteristic is a rise in the educational level of the cadres. The cadres now have a relatively high educational structure. Earlier, among the leaderships of 50 bureaus and agencies, only 83, or 41 percent, had a university education. Now 117, or 52 percent, have reached this level. Earlier, seven agencies, among them the Grain Bureau and the Civil Administration Bureau, did not have a single university graduate. Now young university-educated cadres compose more than half of the leaderships of these agencies. The third point is that the number of specialized cadres has increased and the intellectual structure of the cadres as a group is more rational. In these bureaus and agencies the number of cadres with an intermediate or higher level of technical training has increased from 19 to 53. Among these cadres are 45 engineers, an accountant, a statistician, 5 lecturers, 2 highly qualified engineers, and a research assistant. The fourth point is that in

order to fulfill work requirements, promote the stability of the group, and further the replacement of the old by the young, 10 comrades of 50 years or over were promoted to the leadership of the bureaus and agencies.

The principal methods and preliminary experience of Sichuan Province in adjusting the leading groups of the provincial-level bureaus and agencies are:

1. The provincial committee attached great importance to the strengthening of leadership. It attacked the problem vigorously. In November 1984 the provincial committee called a conference of the responsible comrades of the provincial-level bureaus and agencies. The secretary of the provincial committee, Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], and the vice secretary, Nie Ronggui [5119 2837 6311], each gave talks at the conference. They said that in line with the general policy of the "four transformations" of the cadres we must further adjust the leading groups of the provincial-level departments, committees, bureaus, and agencies. They emphasized that the main point is to promote a group of outstanding cadres in their 30's and 40's who have a pioneering spirit. While we ask the bureaus and agencies to promote young cadres we insist upon upholding the standards of virtue and talent. We must judge not just on diplomas but on the actual people who have attained them. While intent on promoting outstanding young cadres, we must also pay attention to employing properly key workers about the age of 50. At the conference the provincial committee's organization department and the provincial security agency introduced their experience in adjusting the two levels of departmental leadership. This gave direction and encouragement to those engaged in the task of adjusting the leaderships of the leading groups. While making adjustments, the responsible comrades of the provincial committee personally investigated and rigorously resolved cases in several units in which the promotion of some candidates was questioned. They thus guaranteed the quality of the new leading groups.

2. Select people by democratic recommendations, follow the mass line, and smash the old way of doing things behind closed doors. Do not set restrictions and do not call the tune. Leaders should not make promotions. We must rely on the recommendations of the broad cadres and masses and on the assessment of these recommendations by the party. Before, the Provincial Grain Bureau believed that it lacked talented people and that young cadres were difficult to select. This time, through the recommendations of the workers of the entire bureau, some junior cadres were recommended. After it sifted through the recommendations, two young cadres were finally promoted to the leading group.

3. Uphold the principle of selecting outstanding young and middle-age cadres, stressing the selection of talented cadres of good character in their 30's and 40's. Both within and outside the province some comrades who originally proposed to promote cadres in their 50's have since embraced the spirit expressed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his talk on ignoring restrictions and choosing outstanding young cadres in their 30's and 40's and have decided to promote talented people in their 30's and 40's.

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CSO: 4005/116

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL CULTIVATES NEW YOUTH WITH 'FOUR HAVES'

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 38, 23 Sep 85 p 20

[Commentary by Zheng Ping [6774 1627]: "The Principal Task of the Communist Youth League Is To Cultivate New People with the 'Four Haves'"]

[Text] On 3 June 1985, the central leading comrades after hearing a summary report of the work of the central organ of the Communist Youth League stated clearly that "cultivating a generation of idealistic, virtuous, cultured, and disciplined new people is the entire work of the Communist Youth League. The entire task of the Communist Youth League is the struggle to succeed in this work."

This is the league's guiding ideology and the measure of its accomplishments.

Taking the cultivation of new people with the qualities of the "four haves" as the league's main task is based on the league's decades of experience in this work. The Communist Youth League has since its founding always considered as its main task the cultivation of youth so that they will be a generation of communist new people. In 1980 Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed greatly strengthening the Communist Youth League's work in these areas. Deng stated that the children and youth of our country must be cultivated so they will become a generation of idealistic, virtuous, cultured, and disciplined young people. This goal is the crystallization of our experience in working toward our goal of cultivating young people to be communists in our country's new historic period. Thus the 11th Congress of the CYL clearly enunciated its fundamental goal and task of cultivating youth in these words: "Educate youth with a communist spirit and help them use Marxist-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, and modern science and culture to arm themselves. We must guide youth in the construction of socialist modernization and forge an idealistic, virtuous, cultivated, and disciplined generation of communist successors." The congress added these words to the CYL charter.

Taking the cultivation of new people with the "four haves" as the fundamental task of the CYL is a strategic necessity in the construction of a distinctly Chinese brand of socialism. Of our country's 1 billion population, 630 million were born after Liberation. Among these are 290 million youths. The broad mass of youth is our country's vital army for the construction of the four modernizations as well as for the future construction of the motherland.

The hope of our country, our nation, and our industry is our youth. In order to carry out the four modernizations, construct a distinctively Chinese brand of socialism, realize the goals of the party's central leadership to quadruple agricultural and industrial production by the close of the century, and, in the 50 years that follow, make our country into a strong, highly cultured, and very democratic nation, we shall need to rely on a new generation of idealistic, virtuous, cultured, and disciplined people. Only if we can cultivate many new people with these "four have's" can we succeed relatively early in constructing a distinctively Chinese brand of socialism. The CYL is the helper of the Communist Party and bears direct responsibility for improving the organization of the masses of youth and working with them to cultivate a generation of new people with the "four have's."

In recent years the CYL has organized many worthwhile activities for youth and is becoming ever more active on every level in promoting energetically the construction of the four modernizations and the healthy development of youth. The increasing importance placed on the work of the CYL by the party and by society is a very positive phenomenon.

Our country is now in a difficult struggle to make itself stronger, conquer poverty and backwardness, and construct socialist modernization. In this critical period the CYL is standing shoulder to shoulder with the party in completing the great transformation now going on. A great deal of difficult and painstaking effort is needed to help young people form a correct view of the world and grow into a new generation possessing the "four have's."

What work should the CYL do in the new situation in order to cultivate youth into new people possessing the "four have's"?

First, every level of CYL organization should strengthen and improve its ideological and political work. Young people are not willing to listen to or accept the old methods of speech and action, slogans, frequent criticisms, and investigations. We must change our methods to suit the characteristics of young people and develop political and ideological work in order that young people will keep the faith during reforms and have a fighting spirit.

Second, we must frequently teach people to be patriotic. No matter what the topic, be it the construction of the four modernizations, great communist ideal, or disciplined education, if we do not link it to patriotism it will not work. History proves that the old generation of revolutionaries first devoted themselves to the revolution not because they understood communism but because of patriotism. Today as we cultivate a new people with the "four have's" we must also begin from patriotism.

Third, we must study and resolve the new questions and new duties that the opening to the outside world has created for youth work, correctly handle the relation between opening up and eliminating pollution, and stress educating youth to reject corrupt and to eliminate pollution. We must help them improve their powers of discrimination and their immunity to ideological disease while guiding youth to bring their enthusiasm and creativity into full play as the opening to the outside world is implemented.

Fourth, we must concern ourselves with youth and love and look after youth. We must reach out to youth, make friends with them, and be honest with each other.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC OFFICIAL OPTIMISTIC ON FUTURE OF XIZANG

OW301435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Lhasa, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Tibet has a bright future for its development, with the Communist Party Central Committee's special policies and help from China's other nationalities, the Bainqen Lama said here Thursday.

"We should firmly carry out the special policies and flexible measures specially worked out for Tibet by the Party Central Committee to invigorate Tibet's economy as soon as possible," said Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain, who is on an inspection tour of Tibet as National People's Congress Standing Committee vice-chairman.

The Bainqen said life has improved greatly for the Tibetan people since his 1982 Tibetan tour, though a small number of people still cannot make ends meet.

Speaking at a meeting of cadres of the autonomous region, the Bainqen stressed that cadres and people of Tibetan nationality should respect equal rights for people of other ethnic minorities in the region and strengthen unity with them.

The Bainqen said the history of more than 30 years since Tibet's peaceful liberation shows that only in the embrace of the big family of the nation can the Tibetan people achieve real happiness and the Tibetan nationality become prosperous.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMPANY TO HELP HANDICAPPED PEOPLE OPENS

OW021759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--A company was officially set up here today to work to expand employment opportunities for handicapped people.

Operating under the Chinese Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, the China Kanghua Investment and Industrial Company Ltd, southern region division, will devote its efforts to setting up factories to provide employment opportunities for the handicapped, and support existing welfare enterprises and promote their technical transformation. It will invest in welfare enterprises producing items that are closely associated with the lives of the handicapped.

Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli, Director-in-Chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped Deng Pufang, and a number of local government officials joined more than 800 people in celebrating the opening of the company.

According to officials of the company, it has signed agreements for setting up an electronic products factory, a washing machine factory and a weaving factory in Guangzhou. It has also signed an agreement for setting up a 2.4 million-yuan joint enterprise for producing integrated circuits with a Hong Kong firm.

The company plans to set up branches in Fujian and Hunan Provinces, and the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL ETHNIC LITERATURE CONTEST AWARDS GIVEN

OWO21248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--Awards were given to minority authors, poets, and translators in the second national ethnic literature contest, sponsored by the Chinese Writers' Association and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Novels, novelettes, short stories, poems, prose, nonfiction, and literary critiques were among the 118 works honored.

According to the Chinese Writers' Association, 30 percent of the works were written in 10 ethnic languages, and the authors and translators represent 40 nationalities from 21 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

There are 250 ethnic members of the Chinese Writer's Association, making up 9 percent of the total. More ethnic writers have joined the association's local branches.

The first national ethnic literature contest was held in 1981.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES EXPANDED IN PAST 5 YEARS

OW021322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government allocated 11,450 million yuan for social relief facilities during the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985), and another 6,000 million yuan was contributed by collectives and people's organizations.

According to the State Statistics Bureau, this figure does not include aid to natural disaster victims.

Among the 9.5 million peasant households receiving social welfare from the government, five million will have incomes above the poverty line and their living standards will equal those of other local people by the end of this year.

The People's Government has launched a drive in 90 percent of China's counties to help peasants who are badly off because of natural and man-made calamities or other factors.

A Ministry of Civil Affairs spokeswoman explained that in addition to subsidies for daily life, the government as well as collectives offer the poor peasants interest-free or low-interest loans to help them develop production. This is the main way to make them self-sufficient, she stressed.

In 86 underdeveloped counties in 21 provinces and autonomous regions, 5,400 economic undertakings have been set up with a total investment of 240 million yuan to help the 560,000 peasant households there.

Over the past five years, the spokeswoman said, great strides have been made in China's social welfare facilities. There are 355,000 orphans, aged and handicapped people being cared for in government homes and homes run by various organizations, an increase of 97 percent over 1980. The living expenses per person in these homes has increased from 159 yuan in 1980 to 360 yuan in 1985.

To help the handicapped find jobs, 6,600 welfare factories have been set up in cities all over the country. They now employ 116,000 people, 70 percent of the total handicapped in the cities with ability to work.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DIPLOMAT KOO'S MEMOIRS BEING PUBLISHED--Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--The publication of the 12-volume reminiscences of Wei-chun Ku (V. K. Wellington Koo), a noted Chinese professional diplomat, is scheduled to be completed by 1988, according to the Zhonghua Book Company today. Ku, who served as a diplomat under the northern warlords and the Kuomintang government, died recently in the United States at the age of 98. The publication work began in 1982 and the first three volumes have already come off the press. The fourth to sixth volumes are expected to come out next year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW] /9274

CSO: 4000/089

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S HU PING MEETS HONG KONG VISITORS

OWO30838 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Sponsored by the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA News Agency, a group of 38 people including diplomats from four countries and areas stationed in Hong Kong, reporters of foreign wire service stationed in Hong Kong, Hong Kong newspapers reporters, and people from economic circles, arrived on the evening of 20 November in Fuzhou for a 2-day visit following their visits to Xiamen, Quanzhou, and Wuyi Shan.

Governor Hu Ping and Vice Governor Chen Binfan met the guests at the provincial government building last night. Hu Ping told the guests about the natural resource advantages of Fujian's mountain and coastal areas, Fujian's relations with Overseas Chinese, its special economic zones, and its relations with Asian countries. He also told them about the situation in mail, commercial, and transportation services with Taiwan. He said: There is much work to be done to transform these natural advantages into economic strength. Hong Kong is an important port for developing our province's indirect trade; it is an important channel for economic, trade, financial, and technological information; it is also a good place to strengthen our good relations with foreign role of Hong Kong and hope that Hong Kong will be prosperous and stable. We like to have better cooperation with Hong Kong in various fields.

Governor Hu Ping feted the guests following the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/267

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI STRESSES MAINTAINING ORDER IN SUBURBS

OW270925 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Rural Affairs Committee under the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee [zhong gong shang hai shi nong cun dang wei] held a meeting for agricultural departments on 26 November in Shanghai County's Hongqiao Township to exchange experience in making comprehensive efforts to maintain public order, mobilize party organizations at all levels to make concerted efforts to maintain social order, further promote the development of spiritual civilization in rural areas, and create a good environment for reform and economic development.

The meeting noted: Since August this year, Shanghai's suburban counties have continued to make comprehensive efforts to maintain public order, thereby improving the standards of social conduct. However, new situations and problems have appeared. Some unlawful elements have been embezzling collective property, creating troubles, and disturbing public order. In some places, pornographic videotapes and unwholesome tabloids have been spreading unchecked, and feudal and superstitious activities have been gaining ground. This has affected and hampered reform as well as the development of the commodity economy in suburban and rural areas and undermined the social environment.

The meeting urged leaders at all levels to fully understand the significance and effect of comprehensive efforts in maintaining public order under the new situation, and to adopt measures to prevent and reduce crime. Meanwhile, they should vigorously enrich the masses' cultural lives, and promote the development of the two civilizations in rural areas.

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CSO: 4005/267

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ON PLACING DEMOBILIZED CADRES

OW011431 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Huang Huang, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, heard reports given by the work group of a unit under the Nanjing Military Region on 25 November. He said: An effective way to place surplus cadres is to have them return to their native places to learn on the job and await a job assignment. It is also a reform of the work of placing demobilized cadres. It can support the locality's modernization drive as well as facilitate army cadres adapting themselves to the work of the locality as quickly as possible, thereby shortening the time required for transforming a military commander into a specialist in the economic construction. We welcome comrades to return home to learn on the job and await a job assignment.

Comrade Huang Huang said: There are lots of things that demobilized cadres can do while learning on the job and awaiting a job assignment in their native place. Here are three major areas: First, a large number of comrades well versed in the policies, imbued with a strong party spirit, and experienced in the party's work will be needed in the grassroots party rectification work this winter and next spring. Many demobilized army cadres meet these qualifications, and their return to the locality can give us a strong impetus in successfully carrying out party rectification. Second, a large number of comrades capable of conducting theoretical study and experienced in ideological work are needed in the economic structural reform to guide the people to apply scientific thinking in blazing ways for advance and to ensure smooth progress in the structural reform. Third, demobilized cadres with lofty ideals, aspirations, and enterprising spirits are encouraged to carry out the building of socialist civilization in rural areas.

In conclusion, Comrade Huang Huang said: Local governments and organizations at all levels should energetically support the army cadres who have returned to their native place to learn on the job and await a job placement. It is necessary to show concern for them in their thinking, work, and everyday life so that the work of placing demobilized cadres can be smoothly carried out to support the army's reduction-in-strength reorganization.

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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI MOVES TO HANDLE RURAL IRREGULARITIES

OW010949 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, as part of the overall rural party rectification work, the rural affairs committees under the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the Shanghai Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission have decided to deal swiftly with 25 cases in order to consolidate and promote the results of party rectification in county-level organs in suburban Shanghai. They have also decided to take an active leading or coordinating role in handling eight of those cases involving graft and corruption among leading party cadres.

Addressing a meeting in this connection on 29 November, a leading comrade of the Rural Affairs Committee under the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission noted: Through readjustment in the first phase of party rectification, rural organs have achieved some results in cracking down on graft and corruption among party cadres and other irregularities. Consequently, the party style is improving gradually. However, our task of thoroughly improving the party style is still very pressing because we still have many problems. Some of these problems are quite serious. The Rural Affairs Committee under the municipal Party Committee has urged party committees at all levels to share the work and cooperate fully in order to achieve better results by the end of January next year.

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CSO: 4005/267

EAST REGION

XINHUA SAYS POPULATION RATE DROPS IN JIANGSU

OW020650 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Nanjing, December 2 (XINHUA)--The annual population growth rate in Jiangsu Province has dropped to 7.54 per 1,000 during the Sixth Five-Year Plan Period (1981-1985), compared with 9.22 per 1,000 in the previous five-year period.

In the past three years, the population growth rate in the coastal province was only five per 1,000; the lowest since 1949 was 4.52 per 1,000 last year.

The province has a population of 62.16 million this year, 2.78 million more than in 1980, according to the provincial authorities.

The Provincial Family Planning Committee reported that both birth and mortality rates have dropped in the last five years.

The annual birth rate averaged 13.46 per 1,000 during 1981-1985 period, 2.02 per 1,000 less than five years ago.

Officials of the Family Planning Committee said that mortality has slipped to 5.92 per 1,000, as compared to 6.26 per 1,000 five years ago. Life expectancy has risen to 69.5 years.

A survey made by the provincial authorities this year shows that illiteracy has declined to 24.62 percent, a 2.72 percent less than in 1982, when the latest national census was made. Illiteracy went down 13.3 percent between 1964 and 1982.

The census also indicates that the proportion of people over 60 years old rose from 3.71 to 5.58 percent, and the percentage of children under 14 years old dropped from 39.93 to 28.89 between 1964 and 1982. In the same period, the average age of the population went up from 19.4 to 25.6 years of age.

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CSO: 4000/87

7 January 1986

## EAST REGION

## ZHEJIANG PROVINCE SETS UP COMMUNITY CENTERS

OW271811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hangzhou, November 27 (XINHUA)--China's Zhejiang Province has set up community centers in 696 townships, 25 percent of its total, according to a provincial official here today.

Before 1979, the province only had community centers at the county level. The province has also opened over 2,000 centers at the village level in the past few years.

The new centers, the outcome of China's rural economic reforms, generally include libraries, recreation rooms, cinemas and theaters, table tennis rooms, and basketball and volleyball grounds. Some also have parks.

Peasants, especially the young, go to the centers after work to read, play chess, dance, listen to music, and play ball games.

The centers also offer courses on agriculture, dancing, drawing, photography, cooking, dressmaking and designing, dramas and plays, and wushu (martial arts such as shadowboxing, swordplay, etc.).

Local peasants themselves often give performances at the centers on holidays or during slack seasons, the official noted.

The centers are mostly sponsored and run by local townships, rural enterprises, and individual peasants who have become better off during the rural reforms.

One of the biggest is in Jinxiang town, Cangnan County. Local enterprises and peasants have spent 3.6 million yuan to build the center which includes a 10,000-seat cinema and a cultural park. Some 300 amateur artists often give performances there at their sparetime. On an average, the center receives 1,000 visitors a day.

With community centers also set up in many fishing villages on small islands, the fishermen don't have to go ashore for recreational activities as they used to do in the past.

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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI SOCIAL SCIENCE PAPER--A new paper on social sciences has been published by the Bookcand Information Center of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. The paper, entitled SHEHUI KEXUE BAO [4357 2585 4430 1331 1032 SOCIAL SCIENCES NEWS], carries both news and commentaries. The inaugural issue of this paper contains inscriptions by Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Shu Tong and Xia Zhengnong, members of the Central Advisory Commission. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 85 p 1 OW] /12858

SHANGHAI HEALTH CENTER CITATION--Shanghai, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Health Education Center today was recognized one of the health education cooperative centers for the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO has contributed 280,000 U.S. dollars to the center, which was set up in 1959. In cooperation with the WHO, the center has since last year trained more than 80,000 health education personnel and made 6 documentaries and TV films on health. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 28 Nov 85 OW] /12858

SHANGHAI TO HOST SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL IN APRIL--Shanghai, November 29 (XINHUA)--Shanghai will host a festival of Shakespeare's plays in April 1986. Plays to be put on during the one-month festival will include "The Merchant of Venice" by the China Youth Art Theater, and "Hamlet", and "Othello" by the Shanghai Drama Institute. Also planned are productions of "King Lear", "Twelfth Night", "Much Ado About Nothing", and "The Tempest". The festival will be sponsored by the China Shakespearian Society and Shanghai Drama Institute. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 29 Nov 85 OW] /12858

SHANGHAI DRAMA INSTITUTE HONORS LATE EDUCATOR--Shanghai, December 2 (XINHUA)--A ceremony was held at the Shanghai Drama Institute today to unveil a bronze bust of Xiong Foxi, former president of the Institute, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his death. The school has, since its founding 40 years ago, contributed a great deal to introducing foreign dramas by Shakespeare, Moliere, Ibsen, Dumas and Chekhov. Next spring, it will host China's first Shakespeare Festival. Over the past four decades, the school has trained more than 4,000 students, becoming one of the leading schools of dramatic art in China. The school has accepted resident students from the United States and Japan, and held exchanges with 17 countries and regions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW] /12858

FRG INSTITUTE SET UP AT SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY--Shanghai, December 4 (XINHUA)--  
An Institute for Federal German Studies, the first of its kind in China,  
was set up recently at Tongji University, Shanghai. Li Guohao, a noted  
expert on bridge mechanics and winner of the Federal Republic of Germany's  
Goethe Medal, is the honorary president of the Institute. Tongji, a  
polytechnic, has had cooperative relations with German cultural and  
educational circles since its founding in 1907, and closer contacts have  
been established since 1979 with the West German universities of Ruhr,  
Bochum and Darmstadt in teaching, scientific research and academic exchanges.  
The Institute, staffed by 74 researchers, will concentrate on the develop-  
ment of German politics, economy, science, technology, culture and education,  
as well as Sino-German relations. The establishment of the Institute has  
had the support of the State Education Commission and the Foreign Ministry.  
Assistant Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan, former Ambassador to Federal  
Germany Zhang Tong and student of German studies Huan Xiang were invited to  
be its advisers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW]  
/12858

XIAMEN BOTANICAL GARDEN--Governor Hu Ping on 26 November inspected a subtropi-  
cal botanical garden in which plants were transplanted from overseas. The  
garden, located at Gulangyu, Xiamen, is run by some Overseas Chinese. Hu Ping  
said during the inspection: While retaining distinctive domestic features,  
the garden should serve as an example of botanical imports. Governor Hu Ping  
encouraged the comrades at the botanical garden to carry forward the fine tra-  
dition of having close ties with Overseas Chinese, hand the tradition down  
from generation to generation, link economic and technological development  
work with their Overseas Chinese connection, and turn the garden into a scien-  
tific research center for subtropical plants. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou Fujian Pro-  
vincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Nov 85 OW] /12232

JIANGXI SPORTS MEET--The second athletic meeting of Jiangxi's Public Security  
Department opened at the Jiangxi Provincial Stadium on the morning of 1 Decem-  
ber. Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, responsible comrades of  
party, government and army departments concerned, and nearly 20,000 spectators  
attended the opening ceremony. [Excerpt] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/267

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN'S HE ZHUKANG INSPECTS COUNTIES HIT BY FLOODS

HK031009 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Excerpts] On 28 and 29 November, Governor He Zhukang inspected rural areas in three counties--Xiayi, Yucheng, and Minquan, and comforted the masses who had suffered from floods in autumn. Some rural areas in the counties were seriously hit by floods this year.

On the morning of 28 November when Governor He came to (Dongfeng) township in Xiayi County whose flood disaster was most serious, he said to the county and township cadres present: "Difficulties here are now relatively big. We must first help the households who suffered from the disaster rebuild their collapsed houses to guarantee that they can spend their spring festival at home. It is also necessary to apply the method of linking mutual aid and cooperation with state relief work to really solve their problems of food.

On the afternoon of 28 November, Comrade He Zhukang held a forum in Yucheng on the problems of the current rural economic development which needed to be studied and solved. He pointed out that the reasons for the big changes in Shangqiu Prefecture over the past few years are numerous but the main one is that it has carried out reform. He demanded that organs at all levels in Shangqiu Prefecture really strengthen and improve leadership and do well in grasping reform of the rural economic structure.

On the morning of 29 November, Comrade He Zhukang came to the (Shangzhuang) Forestry Center in Minquan County. He encouraged (Zhang Wensheng) to seriously sum up experience, to provide information about production, supply, and marketing to thousands upon thousands of households, and to lead all of them toward getting rich together.

/12232

CSO: 4005/260

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL DENIES PRC INTERFERENCE WITH HONG KONG TV .

HK180459 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] Now you see it, now you don't. It's Hong Kong television in Guangdong some people with private aerials pick up.

Many mainland Chinese in Guangdong province have tried to tune their television into Hong Kong programmes, but are often frustrated.

"The Guangdong television authority fears stiff competition from Hong Kong's TV and it tries every means to stop us from watching it," grumbled a young Guangzhou taxi driver.

The common belief is that the Guangdong TV authority has sent out frequency signals to distort reception of Hong Kong channels.

The deputy director of the Guangdong Television Station, Mr Niu Zuyin, denies this. He said distortion is caused by better transmission equipment it has installed and says: "As a result our signal is much stronger than it was, which means signals coming from Hong Kong stations are adversely affected." "It is an inevitable development in the broadcasting industry."

The fact remains that whether the 60 million mainlanders in Guangdong should be allowed to watch Hong Kong television programmes continues to be a matter of contention.

Former first party secretary of Guangdong, Mr Ren Zhongyi, has said local television authorities should not be afraid of competition from Hong Kong and should produce good programmes to woo back viewers. His liberal view is not shared by hardline officials in the provincial party committee. And it has led to the disappearance of certain aerials.

Some families were told to tear down roof aerials capable of receiving Hong Kong television. Then they were allowed to restore them after a few months--only to be told again to take them down after a short while.

The yo-yo policy can be expensive for an average worker and it may cost him 200 yuan (about HK\$500)--a month's salary for some people--to erect an antenna (commonly known as the fish-bone aerial) powerful enough to receive Hong Kong programmes.

Many are still willing to spend the money despite reports that authorities were encouraging people to tear down offending antenna of a neighbour's house by offering five yuan (about HK\$12.50) reward for each aerial dismantled.

To counter that threat residents set up mobile antennas which were hidden during the day and raised clandestinely in the evening.

The official argument was that too many antennas on buildings were environmentally undesirable and dangerous during typhoons because many were erected by people who knew nothing about electronics.

However, in August many homes turned to communal public aerals, a cheaper alternative costing an average family in a residential about HK\$300 to pick up Hong Kong programmes.

/12858

CSO: 4000/82

7 January 1986

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

## HUNAN NOTES 'GRAVE SITUATION' IN NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION

HK270307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Posts and Telecommunications Bureau jointly held a telephone conference on newspaper and periodical distribution work on the afternoon of 26 November. (Sun Nansheng), deputy director of the Propaganda Department, presided. (Zhang Xiufa), director of the Posts and Telecommunications Bureau, made a speech.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Zheng made an important speech. He stressed: The party committees at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to the current grave situation of slow progress of the work of receiving and ordering party papers and periodicals, with receipts and orders far below the same time last year. They must truly grasp strengthening newspaper and periodical distribution work as an important measure for stepping up the building of spiritual civilization. It is necessary to thoroughly understand and implement the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on putting a stop to the random collection of funds and fees from the peasants. We must change the situation in a few units where people are forced to take out subscriptions, and also prevent things going their own way. We must strengthen leadership and ensure that the spirit of the central circular promotes newspaper and periodical distribution work.

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CSO: 4005/260

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ZHANG YANNING STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT HUBEI FORUM

HK220951 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] At yesterday morning's national forum on ideological education in enterprises, Zhang Yanning, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; and (Yu Qinghe), secretary of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, spoke one after another. In their speeches, they stressed that conducting education in the situation and policies is the most fundamental task to implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and to strengthen ideological and political work in the enterprises.

In dealing with the current economic situation of our country, Zhang Yanning said that the past 7 years following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are one of the best and crucial periods since the founding of our country. Judging from the situation in the development of the national economy, during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, there are six obvious characteristics in the economic development in our country:

1. The economy has increased regularly and steadily and has speeded up year after year. The previous situation of big rises and falls has changed.
2. The proportional relations between agriculture and light and heavy industries have been coordinated.
3. [Words indistinct] work has begun shifting to the path of regarding the raising of economic results as the center.
4. Under the premise of persisting in putting the ownership by the whole people into a predominant position, many kinds of economic forms have developed simultaneously. [Words indistinct] has improved.
5. Opening to the outside world has been persisted in and the long-term situation in closing our country to international intercourse has been broken.
6. The living standard of urban and rural people has been markedly raised. The discrepancy between urban and rural areas has gradually diminished.

While talking about how to strengthen ideological and political work in the enterprises, Comrade Zhang Yanning said:

1. We must seriously solve leading cadres' problems in understanding the strategic principle of simultaneously grasping the two civilizations, overcome the tendency toward devoting themselves to economic work while disregarding the building of spiritual civilization as well as ideological and political work.

2. It is necessary to regard correcting party style as the key point, to vigorously strengthen the building of ideology and work style in the leading groups of the enterprises.

3. It is essential to improve ideological education for workers and to strengthen [words indistinct] of the enterprises.

4. It is imperative to improve and strengthen enterprise CPC committees' leadership over ideological and political work and to strengthen the building of political work teams.

In his speech yesterday, (Yu Qinghe), secretary of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, emphasized: It is necessary to give play to the characteristics and superiority of trade union work and to strengthen workers' ideological and political work. He said that using communist ideology to educate the working class is a fundamental task of the trade union organizations and units, and it is an important component part of the party's ideological and political work. Those who hold that ideological and political work is a matter for the CPC committees and that trade unions can do it if they chose. This idea should change. As the trade unions are a link which connects the party and the workers, they must first work well ideologically and politically. It is essential to pay attention to discovering and using the advanced exemplary figures who emerge from among the workers and who radiate communist ideology. It is also essential to conduct mass self-education.

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CSO: 4005/260



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NATIONAL IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION FORUM STARTS IN HUBEI

HK210822 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beginning today, a national forum on ideological education in enterprises is ceremoniously being held in Motor Vehicle Plant No 2, Shiyan City, in our province. Under the guidance of the spirit of the National Congress of Party Delegates and the direct concern of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, this forum is being jointly held by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, State Economic Commission, and All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The main tasks of this forum are to discuss and study how to unfold education on the situation and policies among the workers of enterprises, how to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, and how to strengthen ideological and political work.

Attending this forum are responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, political work departments on the economic front, and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; comrades of departments concerned of the State Council who are responsible for political work; and representatives of some enterprises, totaling some 300 people.

The national forum on ideological education in enterprises held a rally this morning. Attending the rally were leading comrades, including Zeng Delin, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Zhang Yanning, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; (Yu Qinghe), secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; and Li Haizhong, Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and director of the Economic Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee. The rally was presided over by Vice Minister Zhang Yanning.

The comrades present at the rally seriously listened to the important speech of deputy department head Zeng Delin. The speech was divided into four parts.

The first part was on seriously studying the documents of the National Congress of Party Delegates and the speeches of the leading comrades of the central authorities and on enhancing the conscientiousness of persisting in simultaneously grasping the two civilizations in the enterprises and for strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the party's ideological and political work.

The second part of the speech of deputy department head Zeng Delin was on conducting education on the situation and policies in the industrial, communications, financial, and trade systems throughout the country this winter and next spring, on consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, and on promoting reform of the enterprises, production, and construction.

The third part of the speech of deputy department head Zeng Delin was on strengthening education on ideals and discipline and on striving for a basic improvement in party style and the general mood of society in 2 years so that the enterprises can establish good common practices.

The fourth part of his speech was in vigorously improving and strengthening the enterprises' ideological and political work.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu spoke at this morning's rally. On behalf of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, he extended greetings to the forum and briefly informed the participants of our province's achievements in the building of the two civilizations and its future plans. He demanded that our province's comrades attending the forum concentrate their energies on making the forum a success, on seriously studying the forum documents and the good experiences of our fraternal provinces and municipalities, on practically and realistically reporting our work, and taking the opportunity of the east wind of this forum to push all aspects of work in our province a step forward.

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CSO: 4005/260

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG TO PARTICIPATE IN SEA RESCUE EXERCISE--Guangzhou, November 22 (XINHUA)--Guangdong Province will send observers, a helicopter and a tugboat to take part in a maritime search and rescue exercise to be organized by the Hong Kong authorities from November 26 to 29. An 11-member delegation from the local maritime search and rescue center will arrive in Hong Kong next Tuesday. Apart from the Guangdong contingent, participants in the exercise will include maritime and civil aviation departments of Hong Kong, and British and American armed forces units. China has joined the 1979 International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, and became a member country of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in July this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW] /12858

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS STATUE UNVEILING IN GUANGZHOU--Guangzhou, November 24 (XINHUA)--A copper bust of Liao Chengzhi, a late Chinese leader, was unveiled in Zhongshan University, Guangzhou City, this afternoon, Liao Chengzhi (1908-1983) was member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The bust weighs 250 kilograms and stands 80 cm high on a 1.8 meters high marble pedestal. On the front of the pedestal were golden inscription of Deng Yingchao, chairwoman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Wang Zhen, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, and more than 1,000 people attended today's unveiling ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 24 Nov 85 OW] /12858

OFFICIALS ATTEND CELEBRATIONS HONORING COMPOSER--Guangzhou, December 3 (XINHUA)--Nearly 2,000 people gathered at a rally today to mark the 80th anniversary of the birth of famous Chinese composer Xian Xinghai in Panyu County, his birthplace. Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi, Honorary President of the Chinese Musicians Association Lu Ji, and President of the Chinese Musicians Association Li Huanzhi joined local officials and people in the celebration activities. The meeting was keynoted by a call to sing songs composed by Xian Xinghai, who died of illness in 1945, as a weapon to unite and educate the people and invigorate their revolutionary spirit in promoting socialist culture and ethics. At the end of the meeting, a statue of Xian Xinghai was unveiled at the People's Park of the town of

Shiqiao. It was reported that more than 30,000 peasants, workers and students in Panyu County took part in a song festival four months ago to perform Xian Xinghai's works. To commemorate this famous revolutionary musician, the Guangzhou Conservatory and a park in Guangzhou have been renamed after him. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW] /12858

PLA HEROES GREETED--The No 4 subgroup of the PLA Heroes and Models Report Group arrived in Nanning from Hengyang today. It was welcomed by leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the region including Chen Huiguang, Jin Baosheng, Li Zhenqian, Hou Depeng, and Li Xinliang. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Nov 85 HK] /12232

CSO: 4005/260

7 January 1986

## SOUTHWEST REGION

## BIRTH CONTROL GAINS GREATER ACCEPTANCE IN SICHUAN

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAO in Chinese 20 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Huang Jialiang [7806 1367 0081]: "Fourteen Million Couples in Sichuan Take Contraceptive Measures"]

[Text] In recent years, Sichuan, the province with the largest population in China, gave serious attention to popularizing knowledge of scientific contraception, vigorously launched high-quality pre-conception services, enabled couples of child-bearing age through the province to choose willingly contraceptive measures of various kinds, and reduced significantly unplanned pregnancies and births. Last year the birth control rate of couples of child-bearing age reached 89.26 percent, and over 14 million couples practiced contraception.

As shown by statistical material, male vasoligation and adhesion, which are safe and simple and do not affect sexual function, constitute a contraceptive practice most popular with couples of child-bearing age. Chosen by 43.11 percent of couples practicing contraception, it is the most popular among contraceptive measures of all kinds. Intrauterine devices of various kinds are next in popularity, chosen by 37.29 percent of the couples; 12.55 percent chose tubal ligation; 7.14 percent used contraceptive medicines and apparatuses; only 0.8 percent followed the traditional rhythmic cycle and external ejaculation.

This year, many areas established contraceptive medicine and apparatus service centers. Basic level birth control personnel went to the townships and villages and rendered door-to-door service. Contraceptive medicines and apparatuses were issued by designated persons at specific times in fixed quantities to the proper couples, making it convenient for the masses, and more and more people adopted the use of contraceptives. Currently, the demand for high-quality condoms and contraceptive diaphragms in cities and towns exceeds the supply, while long-lasting injections and pills are popular with large numbers of peasants and minority couples.

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CSO: 4005/199

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN UNIVERSITY HOLDS FORUM ON 9 DEC MOVEMENT

HK280346 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] On the morning of 27 November, the Chengdu University of Technology held a forum marking the 50th anniversary of the 9 December Movement. Comrade (Zheng Fang), advisor to the university, lively introduced to the students the causes and aftermath of 9 December Movement by citing his experiences.

In his speech, he said: We must carry forward the revolutionary tradition. But this does not mean that we must indiscriminately copy what we did in the past. otherwise, we shall be unable to conform to the present situation. Different historical periods bring about different tasks. At present, we must have a political situation of stability and unity. Only thus can we concentrate our efforts on doing well in the four modernizations.

He hoped that the students would value their good times and overcome problems in their study, so that they would promptly become qualified personnel. The participating students spoke one after another on such issues as carrying forward the tradition, advancing with the party, getting a clear idea about responsibility and striving to become qualified personnel.

[Name indistinct] of the Computer Department held that, compared to the situation at the time the 9 December Movement took place, the present situation has undergone a fundamental change. Being university students under the new historical situation, we should carry forward the revolutionary tradition and shoulder the responsibility of building the four modernizations and invigorating the nation.

[Name indistinct], member of the university CYL and [words indistinct] of the Mechanical Engineering Department, said in his speech: [Words indistinct] being university students of today, we shall be the ones who implement the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as the pioneers of the modernized motherland in the 21st century. We must turn our ardent love for the motherland into the strength of striving to become qualified personnel. Therefore, we shall not let the motherland, our times, the party, and the people down.

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CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG RADIO ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK TASKS

HK010223 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Important Tasks in Ideological and Political Work"]

[Excerpts] The enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, which has just victoriously concluded, was an extremely important meeting in the history of Xizang's construction. The most fundamental point about the meeting was that it explicitly proposed taking further and totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, further eliminating leftist influence, and further straightening out the ideological line as the guiding idea. This correct guiding idea was unanimously supported by the participating comrades.

However, to turn the correct guiding idea proposed by this meeting into united understanding and action on the part of the party members and cadres throughout the region and to firm up the work tasks for this winter and next spring proposed by the meeting, it is essential to carry out still more arduous and meticulous work. Hence, the ideological and political work departments and personnel are shouldering an unshirkable and important task.

In accordance with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and in connection with Xizang realities, the regional CPC Committee has decided that the focus of ideological and political work in the region should currently be on further and totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, further eliminating leftist influence, and further straightening out the ideological line, and ensuring that we seek truth from facts, base all efforts on Xizang realities, and persevere in reform and in opening up, to enable the people of Xizang to become rich and happy as soon as possible.

At present the general situation in Xizang is good. However, there are also highly complex contradictions and problems. There are many practical and even special difficulties, and also a great deal of muddled and even confused thinking. In these circumstances, ideological and political work cannot just be limited to dealing with specific problems as they arise. It is essential to stand at the plane of the whole region, take a strategic view of problems, and grasp the main ideological obstacles hampering our advance.

At present the main ideology hampering our advance is leftism. To solve this problem, we must further and totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution,

eliminate leftist influence, and straighten out the ideological line. In further and totally negating the cultural revolution, we must, in ideological line, focus on clearing away the idea, in vogue during the cultural revolution, which denied that Xizang is a nationality [word indistinct] area with very strong local characteristics. Extensive criticism of the theory that Xizang is a special case resulted in dealing with problems in the same fashion irrespective of the circumstances and mechanically copying what others did. Extensive criticism of the correct guideline of cautious and steady development resulted in risk-taking and impetuosity.

In further clearing away leftist influence, we must in ideological line focus on the leftist ideas mainly characterized by separating subjective from objective and understanding from practice, and proposing skipping stages, which were divorced from Xizang reality.

Negating the cultural revolution and eliminating leftist influence are for the purpose of distinguishing between right and wrong and further straightening out the ideological line.

Why have the pernicious impact of the cultural revolution and leftist influence still not been completely eliminated in Xizang? First, we were under leftist influence for a long time in the past. Moreover, the region failed to launch the discussion on the criterion of truth, and the effort to make up for the missed lesson later was not extensive and deepgoing enough. The central instruction on gaining a fresh understanding and making a fresh study of Xizang, proposed by the central authorities at the forum on Xizang work last year, was not implemented very well. Education in totally negating the cultural revolution in the first batch of units carrying out party rectification was not done thoroughly.

Ideologically, it is because our level of Marxist theory is low and we lack political sharpness. We have lacked all-round and profound comprehension of the central important instructions on work in Xizang and of the very strong local characteristics of Xizang. As a result we have missed several excellent changes.

Hence, it is very essential now to propose again further negating the cultural revolution, eliminating leftist influence, and straightening out the ideological line. This can be described as a practical effort to make up for the missed lesson in discussing the criterion of truth.

In order to make up for this missed lesson, ideological and political work must be carried out in a measured way under leadership. We must adopt a series of effective and practical measures. First, we must seriously convey and study the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee. Leading cadres must take the lead in studying the documents and unifying their thinking. We must launch the party members, cadres, and masses to systematically summarize and list the expressions in common use in the region during the cultural revolution and the current manifestations of leftism, and analyze and criticize them, clarifying them one by one. We must thoroughly eliminate the vestiges of the cultural revolution in the urban and rural areas throughout the region.



This education should be focused on leading cadres at and above county level. We must also listen extensively to the views of non-party patriotic figures, intellectuals, and the masses of all sectors. Units now carrying out party rectification must regard totally negating the cultural revolution as the central content of party rectification. Units that have completed rectification must make up for the missed lesson.

Our aim is, through this education, to distinguish between right and wrong, enhance people's spontaneity to carry out the party's correct line, and unite as one to look ahead.

What are the criteria for judging whether our performance has been good in totally negating the cultural revolution, eliminating leftist influence, and straightening out the ideological line? We should see whether, the subjective matches the objective and understanding matches practice. We should see whether our ideological understanding and our principles and policies accord with Xizang realities. We should see whether a new situation has emerged in our reforms and opening up, whether a new momentum has formed in building the two civilizations, and whether there has been a big improvement in the living standards of the peasants and herdsmen.

In the future, no matter whether the central authorities are coming to inspect our work or whether we ourselves are reviewing work during this phase, the main thing is to look at what we have achieved, not at what we have thought and spoken of. In a word, practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. There is no other criterion.

While tightly grasping this focal point, we must also launch important educational activities at different levels in carrying out our ideological and political work, and to routine ideological and political work well.

/12232

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES GRASSROOTS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK290417 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpts] According to Sichuan Ribao, the provincial CPC Committee's guidance group for party rectification convened a telephone conference on the evening of 28 November to implement the circular of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on arrangements for rural party rectification, and make specific arrangements for rectification in grassroots units below county level.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy head of the guidance group, spoke on how to implement the spirit of the central circular and the provincial CPC Committee's views, and get a thoroughly good grasp of party rectification work.

Nie Ronggui said: Grassroots party rectification work in Sichuan is to be carried out on the basis of continued party rectification at prefectural and county levels. A lot of work has been done at these levels since the National Conference of Party Delegates, and a certain degree of success has been achieved. However, some problems have not yet been properly solved. We must resolutely implement the series of instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on correcting unhealthy trends. It is essential to start with the leadership and have one level grasping another. Each [word indistinct] problems in party style must be solved. Units where the main problems have not been solved cannot announce the completion of their rectification, nor can they unfold grassroots rectification.

He said: Grassroots party rectification below county level must be carried out in a planned way in groups. We must first organize pilot projects. We must absolutely not rush into mass action without doing preparatory work first.

Comrade Nie Ronggui stressed in conclusion: Grassroots party rectification covers a broad area and involves a lot of work. The units are scattered and the conditions are complex. The task is arduous. The party committees must strengthen leadership. The province and the prefectures and cities must send cadres down to help with the work. County CPC Committee secretaries must personally tackle party rectification. The party rectification work groups must be strengthened. This winter and next spring, the province and the prefectures must reduce the number of meetings. The principal leading cadres of the county CPC committees must keep their trips out of their counties to a minimum and concentrate efforts on grasping their work well to ensure that both rectification and economic work are a success.

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU'S HU JINTAO, WANG CHAOWEN MEET PLA HEROES GROUP

HK221041 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon [21 November], leading comrades of the party, government, and army, including Hu Jintao, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Chaowen, governor; and Jiao Bin, commander of Guizhou Military District, went to the place where the PLA Report Group of Heroes and Models were staying, to visit the heroes and models.

At 1530 hours, the leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army arrived at the First Guest House of the Guizhou Military District. After Comrade Hu Jintao cordially shook hands with the heroes and models one by one, he said: You must have had a tiring journey. The 30 million people in Guizhou have looked forward to your coming. Respectively on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the Guizhou Military District, Comrades Wang Chaowen and Jiao Bin and I have come to visit you. We greatly welcome your coming. You are the representatives of heroic PLA units, warriors in defense of our motherland, builders of spiritual civilization, and propagandists of ideals and discipline. You really represent the spiritual style and features of the youths of the 1980's. The provincial CPC Committee has demanded that all people, particularly party members and cadres, throughout the province must learn from you. It is necessary to learn from your lofty ideals and dedicatory spirit.

Comrade Wang Chaowen said: People of all nationalities in our province warmly welcome your report group of heroes and models to Guizhou. The reports on the heroic deeds which you will give will be an encouragement to the 30 million people throughout the province and will promote very well the building of the two civilizations throughout the province.

The leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army also presented to the heroes and models the picture albums which reflect the achievements scored by all fronts in Guizhou over the past 35 years.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PREFECTURES, CITIES HOLD MEETINGS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK210508 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, recently the CPC committees of all cities prefectures, and autonomous prefectures in the province held standing committee meetings, plenary meetings, or enlarged meetings to seriously analyze and study the existing problems in party rectification, stressing that effective measures should be taken to properly and successfully fulfill the tasks of the second stage of party rectification.

In the course of implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee, most areas are concentrating their efforts on the following:

1. CPC committees at all levels are earnestly studying the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the documents of the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee. On the basis of summing up and examining the work in the previous stage, they have mainly studied the problems on how to eradicate the idea of carrying out party rectification perfunctorily and on how to avoid slackness.
2. They have put correcting party style in an important position, have firmly grasped the work of investigating and dealing with important and principal cases and have solved one by one problems in correcting unhealthy practices.
3. They have conducted in-depth education in ideals, party spirit, target, and discipline, strengthened ideological and political work, and solved the existing problems purposefully.
4. In line with the principle of administering the party strictly, they have seriously carried out the work of registering party members and treating party members according to procedures.

The CPC committees of all cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures are determined to properly carry out the second stage of party rectification by adhering to high strict demands and do it well from start to finish.

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7 January 1986

## SOUTHWEST REGION

## XINJIANG LEADERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH COLLEGE STUDENTS

HK160257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, regional CPC Committee Secretary Song Hanliang and other leading comrades chatted with representatives of the students of Xinjiang University in the office of the student association. Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, and other leading comrades arrived at the university in the morning.

The 20 student representatives raised problems of concern to them and reflected their requests and aspirations. The forum was cordial and the atmosphere warm. Comrade Song Hanliang and the others answered their questions on the situation, reforms, prices, housing, and food.

Comrade Song Hanliang said: How did the present fine situation come about? It shows that the line, principles, and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are completely correct. Song Hanliang cited his own experiences in grasping the development of petroleum and non-ferrous metal production when he was working at Karamay and in the regional government to show that the policy of reform and opening up is correct and should not be doubted. Although some problems may emerge in practicing this policy, these do not constitute the main current. The reasons for the emergence of the problems are, first, some people lacked ideological preparations and were unable to withstand the shock of reform and opening up. Second, ideological and political work has been weak. These problems can be solved.

He said: [Word indistinct] has rich resources, which are its strong points. We have many favorable conditions. Hence, the goal of sextupling the total value of industrial and agricultural output is attainable, and the people throughout the region are full of confidence in this.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PARTY SECRETARY WELCOMES PLA REPORT GROUP

HK140201 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] This morning the province, Kunming City, and the Yunnan Military District jointly held a rally at the provincial coliseum in Kunming to warmly welcome the PLA Heroes and Models Report Group.

At about 0800, when the members of the PLA Heroes and Models Report Group entered the hall accompanied by elading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the hall was astir with jubilation. When Zhao Tingguang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and host of the meeting, introduced the PLA heroes and models to the participants, they once again burst into thunderous applause.

Zhu Zhihui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the rally.

(Yu Zhonggui), director of the Political Department of the Yunnan Military District, also delivered a speech at the rally.

Leading comrades of the province, Kunming City, and the Yunnan Military District Pu Chaozhu, He Zhiqiang, Li Shuji, Liu Shusheng, Liang Jia, Li Xingwang, (Yin Jing), (Wang Xintian), (Sun Cuiping), and Liu Minghui, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, attended the rally.

Also attending the rally were other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC Advisory Committee, and the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, Kunming City, the Yunnan Military District, and the provincial armed police general detachment; some retired veteran comrades within the party; and responsible persons of the provincial and Kunming City organs and the organs of the provincial Military District.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

WU JINGHUA SEES OFF XIZANG TOUR GROUP

HK181135 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] On 14 November, the United Front Work Department of the Regional CPC Committee held a farewell party in Lhasa for a group of our region's patriots, which will soon go to visit the interior. At the farewell party, Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, said to them: When you go to visit the interior this time, you must see more of the excellent situation of the interior and the development and changes in various places of our motherland. From these visits, you must bring back the experiences that suit Xizang's construction, to build a new socialist, united, rich, and civilized Xizang. He also asked: On behalf of the people of all nationalities and circles in our region, all members of the visiting group must give sincere regards to and thank the comrades of all fraternal provinces, municipalities, and cities who have supported our region's construction.

This group of patriots visiting the interior comprises 40 persons, with Zheng Ying, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC Committee, as its head; with (Zhadong Suolanglunzhu), vice chairman of the Xizang Prefectural CPPCC Committee and (Lada Awangdanzeng), vice president of the regional Buddhist Association, as the deputies; and with (Jiangre Esangdanzeng), regional CPPCC Committee Standing Committee member, as its secretary general.

This group of patriots will visit Chengdu, Guilin, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, [words indistinct], Hainan Island, and Beijing for the purpose of study. The visiting group will leave Lhasa on 15 November.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

IDENTITY CARDS--Of the first group of nine cities in the whole country which are to issue identity cards to residents, two cities, Chongqing and Chengdu, have made smooth progress in their work. They will begin issuing the cards to their residents before the end of this year. It is estimated that all the residents, over 4 million people, in the urban areas of Chongqing and Chengdu who should have the cards issued to them will receive them in the first half of next year. The work of issuing identity cards to the residents in the other seven cities, Zigong, Dukou, Neijiang, Leshan, Luzhou, Deyang, and Wanxian, and some counties will be unfolded in an all-round way from January next year. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Nov 85 HK] /12232

DISASTER RELIEF PERSONNEL--On the afternoon of 21 November, responsible comrades of the region Wu Jinghua, Redi, Duojicairang, Mao Rubai, Shengqin Luosang Jianzan, Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo, and Pu Qiong went to the regional No 1 Hostel to meet the commanders and fighters of an air force crew and a certain air force depot who have been carrying out disaster relief work in northern Xizang. These personnel have worked hard to overcome all kinds of difficulties and have dropped relief materials to the masses in the disaster areas within a relatively short period of time. They have safely flown 62 hours over the roof of the world, covering 40,000 kilometers. They have air dropped 120 tons of materials at 180 points. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Nov 85 HK] /12232

HALL OF 1 DEC MOVEMENT--A ceremony to cut the ribbon to open the Memorial Hall to the 1 December Movement was performed at the Yunnan Normal University this morning. The ceremony was performed by He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, and Zheng Boke, former secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Work Committee. Present at the ceremony were Pu Chaozhu, Liu Shusheng, Zhao Shumin, and Zhao Tingguang of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Guiying of the provincial People's Congress; Chen Liying of the provincial government; and Liang Jia of the provincial CPPCC. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 85 HK] /12232

CSO: 4005/265



7 January 1986

## NORTH REGION

## COLLEGES IN TIANJIN PROMOTE EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Teachers and Students in Tianjin's Higher Institutions of Learning Vow To Succeed in Educational Reform and Promote the Two Civilizations"]

[Text] For successive days, the broad masses of cadres, teachers, and students of Tianjin's institutions of higher learning studied the bulletin of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and the documents of the National Party Congress. They all expressed their determination to succeed, under the spiritual encouragement of the plenary session and national congress, in educational reform and contribute their effort to the development of education and the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

After the publication of the bulletin of the Fourth Plenary Session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's opening speech at the party congress, the teachers, students and workers took the initiative to listen to broadcasts, watch television, read papers, and hold discussions and forums in diverse forms to talk freely about their understandings.

Listening to the broadcasts, Tianjin University professor Yu Guocong [0151 0948 3827], a labor model and standing committee member of the city CPPCC, declared excitedly: "The main goal of struggle proposed by the party Central Committee for the Seventh 5-year Plan period is a magnificent blueprint of China's four modernizations program. To achieve this lofty goal, education is the foundation and science and technology the key. As an educational worker, I deeply feel my tremendous responsibilities." Lecturer Li Zekun [2621 3419 2492] of the Chinese language department and responsible person of the admissions branch of the Tianjin Teachers University said: We teachers must respect and improve ourselves, unite and struggle and, by our practical acts in promoting the educational reform, win honor for the party congress and unfold grand prospects for the reform. Encouraged by the spirit of the meetings, the cadres and teachers of Nankai University, Textile Industrial College, and Finance and Economics College resolved to struggle vigorously, produce more personnel, create more scientific and technological results and make their proper contributions to the four modernizations program.

At the Nankai University league cadres' forum, the attending students unanimously felt that the party Central Committee's decision to promote younger

people to the leading organs of the central government is a momentous undertaking in our party history and will conduce to the continuity of the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Meanwhile, retaining a part of the old comrades to play the roles of policy-makers is the need of the party's and people's basic interest and compatible with the will of the masses throughout the country. Some students of the Tianjin Medical College said: "We must take the veteran revolutionaries as our models, assiduously acquire medical knowledge and serve as reliable successors in the future." The students of the Tianjin Teachers University and music, commerce and foreign language colleges generally said: We college students are the participants of the Seventh 5-year Plan. The party and people have pinned high hopes on us. We must, from today on, resolve to become useful persons and dedicate ourselves to the country.

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CSO: 4005/177

7 January 1986

## NORTH REGION

## TIANJIN UNIVERSITY INTRODUCES NEW ACADEMIC SYSTEM

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Tianjin University Experimentally Introduces Flexible Academic System"]

[Text] Beginning this semester, Tianjin University adopted a multilevel dovetailing flexible academic system in teaching. The credit system was introduced for all 5,000 plus undergraduates of the classes of '84 [sic] and '85, and fairly major reforms were made in the management, methods, and substances of teaching.

According to the provisions of the new academic system, students may graduate in 4 years after completing the required credits; superior students with potentials completing the required credits ahead of schedule may graduate 6 months or 1 year in advance, or they may be recommended to enter the graduate school of the university ahead of schedule and work on their Master's degree; after completing the basics for the Master's degree and taking a stringent test, outstanding and creative Master's candidates may proceed to training for the PhD.

The new academic system also broadened the caliber of specializations and experimentally introduced the overlapping of majors and taking electives outside the students' chosen fields. After completing the required credits within the time limit and satisfying the requirements for two majors, a student will be awarded two Bachelor's degrees. In work assignment, the school will recommend students with two degrees to the hiring units as superior graduates, in order to give such students a stronger adaptability after graduation. For the comparatively poor students who are unable to complete the required credits in 4 years, their years of study may be extended, but the total may not exceed 6 years.

In the reform of teaching methods, the school vigorously attempted to refine the curriculum, stressing spontaneity and guidance, and training students in the abilities to study on their own, ponder and explore and in the creative spirit. Under the new teaching system, all courses fall under three major categories: required, limited, and elective. The various departments combined the related basic and technical basic courses of major fields and formed specializations by dividing the courses into groups and limiting their election.

They teach the different students in accordance with their aptitudes and organize and guide them to choose their electives, so that students in the same major will have different knowledge structures and abilities, thereby enhancing their creativity.

According to the provisions of the new system, individual students are permitted to change their departments and majors. In regard to the small number of students who did not make the proper choice of majors when applying for the entrance test and are found unsuitable for their choices, but who indeed have strong points for other fields, in line with the need of the state and by approval of the two departments concerned, they may be permitted to change their departments and majors. Undergraduates may take the self-study courses ahead of schedule and be exempted from taking such courses and given credit if they have indeed mastered them and passed the examinations (except politics and physical education).

If the courses selected are found unsuitable after registering for them, a student may drop them and, with the help of his adviser, make new selections, but the period of trial class attendance may not exceed 2 weeks.

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CS0: 4005/177

NORTH REGION

STUDY OF BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DOCUMENTS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Liu Weiping [0491 5898 1627]: "Do a Good Job in the Building of the Two Civilizations, Promote the Various Work of the Capital"]

[Text] The 23rd meeting of the Standing Committee of the 8th Beijing Municipal People's Congress convened on 25 September.

The meeting occurred just at the happy occasion of the opening of the National CPC Congress and the 4th and 5th Plenums of the 12 CPC Central Committee. Committee members studied the national party documents the entire day and freely discussed their understanding of them. Committee members emphasized that we must do an equally good job in the construction of both material and spiritual civilizations according to the spirit of the congress, in order to welcome the first year of the Seventh 5-year Plan.

Chairman of the National CPC Congress, Zhao Pengfei [6392 7720 7236] said that the current congress was an extremely important meeting of historical significance. All the problems discussed were related to big, strategic issues of overall importance. The Congress' suggestions regarding the Seventh 5-year Plan not only concern plans for the last 5 years of the 1980's, but also will play a decisive role in the implementation of the overall tasks and goals for the year 2000. The people of the entire city should seriously study and understand the spirit of the current congress. Assistant Chairmen Hou Jingru [0186 6975 1172], Pu Jiexiu [3184 3381 0208], and Chen Mingshao [7115 2494 4801] attended the forum sponsored by the CPC Central Committee as responsible persons representing the democratic parties. In their addresses, they stated that the Congress was very successful, and that if the entire party and people unite to construct the two civilizations together, China's future prospects were great. Beijing School of Aeronautics professor and committee member Ning Huang [1380 2853] referred in his address to the congress to Comrade Deng Xiaoping call for a great strengthening, and certainly not weakening of ideological work and of ideological and political rank and file. This is extremely important and relevant. Over the last few years, there really has been a problem of weak ideological and political work in institutions of higher education, which has led to some uncivilized, unhealthy tendencies among the students. Party and political departments in the schools should treat the strengthening of the student's ideological-political work as an important task. Author and committee member Liu Shaotang

[0491 4801 2768] called for the adopting of effective measures to educate youth in the revolutionary tradition and enable them to mature into a new generation with ideals, morality, education, and discipline. Party committee member and party branch secretary of Gengdian Village in Fangshan County, Zhang Ahenliang [8022 2182 0081] related with great emotion on how Comrade Chen Yun said in his address to the congress, said we must continue to stress grain production. He said that since the implementation of the system of responsibility of production after the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, agriculture in the outlying areas has developed greatly, but that in recent years money in some places has become so important that grain has been neglected and agricultural efforts have begun to wither. This needs to be dealt with seriously. In their addresses, Deputy Chairman Pan Yan [3382 8746] and some committee members praised the leadership of the CPC Central Committee highly for their initiation of the new retirement and promotion system which has put an end to the actual problem of a lifetime system for leadership posts that existed in the party.

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7 January 1986

## NORTH REGION

## CADRES FROM SHANXI WORK, STUDY IN JIANGSU

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "Seek Education With an Open Mind To Develop Oneself"]

[Text] From the last part of April, the 39 cadres from our province, who would assume positions and study in Jiangsu, left here and arrived at their respective places for study. In accordance with the requirements put forward by the Jiangsu Provincial Committee, they conscientiously studied, undertook in-depth investigations, and achieved good results.

For 3 months now, these comrades have accepted local leadership, consciously taken the initiative, and sought education with an open mind. They either participated in office meetings or went into the basic levels to carry out investigation and research, putting priority on studying what Jiangsu was bringing in from the outside and linking to internal matters, invigorating the economy, and in particular developing the advanced experiences of the rural enterprises. Comrade Li Buan [2621 5943 1344], who was in Yixing County to study, took with him the question of how to invigorate the production of rural commodities and visited more than 10 units, such as the planning committee, the economic committee, the scientific committee, and the rural enterprise bureau. Dou Zhian [4535 1807 1344], Tian Huoqing [3944 7202 0615], Liu Debao [0491 1795 1405], and other comrades separately took questions with them into the countryside and the factories on many occasions to conduct investigations. According to our understanding, during this period the majority of comrades completely covered the principal commodity production bases and economic work departments in their areas.

In order to better digest the experiences acquired, some comrades emphasized the study of theory, some focused on works on economic theory, and some subscribed to newspapers and magazines. During the daytime they "went out" to understand conditions, while at night they sat down to do analysis and research. In 3 short months, the majority of comrades had accumulated working notes of 30,000 or 40,000 words in length and had written one or two articles.

During this intensive study, these comrades never forgot construction in their native townships. They sent back in a timely manner the experiences which they had studied and the news they had acquired. At the same time, they actively

propagandized about the superior position of our province and served as a "link" for economic cooperation between the two areas. During the work period many comrades, along with local cadres, received inspection teams from our province which had gone to Jiangsu. Some took part in professional discussions and assisted in formulating economic contracts for the purchase of equipment and technology transfer. These comrades are determined to continue to work hard and to seize the hard-to-get opportunity for conscientious study in order to learn a few more skills to help Shanxi prosper.

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CSO: 4005/168



7 January 1986

## NORTH REGION

## HEBEI PARTY COMMITTEE EMPHASIZES CADRE TRAINING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 85 p 4

[Article: "Hebei Provincial Party Committee Puts Emphasis on the Quality of Cadre Training"]

[Excerpt] Correspondent Liu Binhua [0491 6333 5478] and reporter Wang Gengnan [3769 1649 0589] report: In the training of cadres, the CCP Hebei Provincial Party committee does not solely go after quantity nor excessively issue diplomas. It emphasizes seeking the facts and application, and from start to finish puts the quality of training at the top.

Since the 12th Party Congress, party committees at all levels and concerned units in Hebei Province have fully utilized a variety of channels such as party schools, cadres institutes, colleges, and middle schools, broadcasting, television, and correspondence schools, teaching by published materials, career colleges, and night school. They have adopted various methods such as combining long and short courses, combining study away from the job with study on the job, etc., so as to provide approximately 480,000 man hours of cadre training. At present, there are approximately 140,000 cadres who are studying college and middle school level courses. In the process of training cadres, provinces, localities, cities, and counties at all levels have paid strict attention to defending four critical areas and ensured the quality of training.

One critical area is to run classes and schools well. The provincial committee instructed the concerned departments to formulate conditions and methods for inspection and approval whereby party schools would operate college- and middle-school-level classes on a 2-year system. After this was accomplished, the provincial committee approved and passed them on to the localities for execution. Those which were not in accord with the conditions could definitely not be used as a stopgap. When the Lang Fang local committee party school petitioned to open major specialized studies courses, the provincial committee temporarily would not give its approval because the weakness in teaching qualifications; only after 13 teachers were transferred in did it permit the school to open.

Another critical area is to do a good job in enrolling new students. For testing, there must be uniform assignment of topics by the province, uniform organization, uniform judging, and uniform admissions standards. In September last

year, the party school of the Cheng De local committee and the Zhangjiakou municipal committee, starting out with the hope of training more talented persons and following the line of uniform grades which the province had formulated, enrolled more than 30 students for its specialized studies courses. Afterwards, corrections were made.

Another critical area is doing a good job in teaching. The crux in the quality of teaching lies in persons qualified to teach. Party schools now in every locality and city have on the average more than 30 full-time teachers. Almost 90 percent of them are graduates from specialized schools, and 60 percent of them are at the level of lecturer. At the same time, attention must be paid to emphasizing teaching quality and giving priority to elevating training. During the course of 2 years the party school of the Shijiazhuang municipal committee has sent 25 teachers out to conduct training.

Another critical area is that of handling graduation and granting diplomas. Those who are to graduate must undergo province-wide uniform testing. Those who do not pass must not be graduated; diplomas must not be granted in excess. Excessively granting diplomas on the one hand causes harm for the cadres and on the other hand leaves a legacy of trouble for party undertakings.

By strict attention to these critical areas, we guarantee the quality of cadre training and improve the political and profession character of the cadres. This year, of the 582 cadre students who graduated from the major specialized studies courses in the party schools of six local and municipal committees throughout the province, all of them achieved standards for graduation. The 180 students of the Gan Dan committee's party school combined the reality of work with writing more than 500 articles, of which 123 have already been published in provincial and municipal newspapers.

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CSO: 4005/168

NORTH REGION

#### IMPORTANCE OF SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION DISCUSSED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Unequivocally Solve the Ideological Problems"]

[Text] The National Party Congress satisfactorily completed the scheduled tasks and came to a successful conclusion. In their speeches, our central leaders Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian all stressed the building of a spiritual civilization. In studying and implementing the spirit of the congress, we should give extremely serious attention to this issue and greatly advance the building of a spiritual civilization.

The building of a socialist material civilization and that of a spiritual civilization must be promoted together, without favoring one or the other. It is a major principle long voiced by our party. The two civilizations are the two large wheels in promoting the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics. Material civilization is the indispensable base for the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, and the latter will not only give the building of the former a tremendous impetus, but also ensure its correct orientation. The two civilizations serve as the conditions and goals for each other. If the building of a spiritual civilization is not strengthened, that of a material civilization will encounter ideological obstacles and even disruptions and follow evil ways. It is impossible for our revolution and construction to succeed by relying on material conditions alone. This principle has long been proven in decades of revolutionary practice. In each and every difficult revolutionary period prior to liberation, in spite of the fact that our party's strengths were still weak, due to the strong spiritual prop of our faith in Marxism and communism, we remained undaunted in the face of setbacks, grew stronger as we fought and finally won a victory and created new China. Today we are in the course of producing good results in our economic construction, and the material conditions are many times better than the past. If we see only the material factors to the neglect of human ones and fail to promote the building of a spiritual civilization, and if people have no revolutionary ideal, spiritual prop, and lofty ideological realm, it will be difficult, when deviated from the socialist orientation, for the material conditions, no matter how good, to produce an impact and for the state's magnificent construction plans to succeed. One should say that, in recent years, we have performed important work in building a spiritual civilization, but the result is not ideal enough. The National Party Congress this time pointed out the problems in this aspect and

the orientation of improvement. Our party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of members should arouse our vigilance, give true attention to the building of a spiritual civilization, earnestly strengthen ideological-political work in all aspects, and rectify the party style and social mood.

Today, clearing up ideological confusions and furnishing unequivocal answers to the problems of right and wrong constitute an important task in ideological-political work. The main current of the ideological state of Tianjin's cadre masses is good and sound, but there are also some comrades whose thinking is relatively confused, and one outstanding problem is "considering money in everything." This ideological trend is corrupting some people, and the principle of commodity exchange has seeped into the political life of party and government organs. The party's ideological-political workers should justly, forcefully, and unequivocally tell everyone: "Considering money in everything" is a manifestation of bourgeois individualism under the new situation, and it is corrupting our revolutionary ranks. Today, some comrades cannot clarify the boundary line between implementing the principle of material benefit and "considering money in everything," feeling that the former calls for the latter. It is incorrect. The purpose of advocating distribution according to labor and recognizing material benefit is to struggle for the material welfare of all the people. Each and every individual should receive his specific material benefit, but it absolutely does not mean promoting the individual in disregard of the state, the collective, and other people, concentrating only on one's own material benefit, or advocating "money" as one's sole focus. If so, what is the difference between socialism and capitalism? Under socialist conditions, the intent of the principle of distribution according to labor and material benefit includes the correct handling of the economic relations between the state, the enterprise, and the individual laborer; it does not mean personal interest only. Thus, when implementing the principle of distribution according to labor, we must teach people to establish the communist ideal, train them in the superior quality of selflessness, and sacrifice and promote the spirit of dedication.

Today, publications and videotapes spreading decadent capitalist and feudalist living styles are circulating in some areas. In philosophy, political economy, and sociology and in theories and moral and ethical concepts, comments expressing doubt of the basic Marxist principles have repeatedly appeared. The situation has produced an influence in our city and manifested itself to different degrees in certain aspects. Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently emphasized time and again: "In China's endeavor to modernize, we absolutely must not promote liberalism, nor follow the Western capitalist path.... Once the liberal ideological trend develops, our cause will be disrupted.... In our country, promoting bourgeois liberalism is following the capitalist path." The problems incisively brought up by Comrade Deng Xiaoping deserve our pondering. To achieve the four modernizations, we must uphold the socialist path, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the CPC, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. On this issue of basic standpoint, we absolutely must not deviate in the least bit.

In our contact with the outside, the idea of worshipping and flattering things foreign has also engendered somewhat and it calls for attention. The purpose of introducing the open-door policy is to increase our capacity for self-reliance, and that of importing advanced technology is to promote the development of the national economy. They must not damage the national economy. In the course of implementing the open-door policy, we must guard against and combat the capitalist ideology and resist any idea and act of worshipping and flattering things foreign. In our cultural and artistic endeavors, referring to, and assimilating the good things of foreign countries are necessary, but for China's culture and art to have a foothold in the world, we must after all develop our own national things. If a nation fails to develop its own culture and preserve its national characteristics, it will have no hope, nor a standing in the forest of world cultures. In short, in the course of economic, technological and cultural exchanges with foreign countries, we must rectify the guiding ideology and take the stand of bringing prosperity to the nation, promoting the four modernizations, and making the country rich and the people strong. We must continuously enhance our national self-respect and self-confidence, and guard against the psychology and ideology of worshipping things foreign.

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CSO: 4005/177

NORTH REGION

## YOUTHS IN BEIJING PARTICIPATE IN CIVILIZATION ACTIVITIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Cao Jianguo [2580 1696 0948] and Yu Zhenyong [0060 2182 3057]: "Twenty Thousand Youth in Capital Go to the Streets to Propagate 'Three Do's and Three Don'ts' and Correct Backwards Habits, Using Their Actions To Welcome The Convening of the National CPC Party Congress; Act as Civilized Models For City Residents and Help Establish a Civilized City"]

[Text] Twenty thousand youths went out onto the streets of the capital yesterday or propagate the "three do's and don'ts" with the slogan, "Don't use foul language, but used civilized speech; don't spit on the ground, but cultivate good habits; don't litter, but create a beautiful environment." This was part of the activities initiated by the CYL's municipal party committee to encourage youth across the city to act as civilized models for Beijing residents and help establish a civilized city.

Students from 7 universities and technical secondary schools, 46 middle schools, nearly 100 elementary schools and CYL members from units of public transportation, finance and foreign trade, food industries, and the post office participated in yesterday's activities in the eastern western, Xuanwu, Chongwen, Chaoyang, Haiding and Shijingshan Districts. The main purpose of the activities was to promote further the use of courteous, civilized language and to implement the municipal government's two regulations forbidding spitting and littering.

The propaganda activities of units such as the Medical University of Beijing, the Beijing Academy of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacology and the Beijing School of Health and Hygiene were particularly welcomed on busy Wangfujin street. Crowds of people gathered around their pictorial displays, black-board bulletins and health information booths, looking at specimens, observing tuberculosis viruses in human saliva through microscopes, or listening closely to speeches on health and hygiene. One 40-odd year-old man remarked that the activities were great, because there were things to see, which helped one remember. Youth from public transportation units began activities at the Wangfujin trolley stop, the Yongding Gate Bus Station and the Beijing Train Station. The trolley company engaged in propaganda on the trolleys while offering paper bags to the riders to use to dispose of their garbage. Nearly 100 elementary schools conducted a "little crane on the move" activity

yesterday. Young Pioneers set up "three do's and three don'ts" propaganda booths in the streets and in the schools, and together with middle school students, supervised and inspected the quality of service in stores.

According to our understanding, in Daxing, Miyun, Fangshan, Huairou, Tong County, and other suburban districts and counties, another nearly 20,000 CYL members were mobilized yesterday and the day before to sweep the streets, stores, bus stations and other public places. They also did some work to improve the environmental hygiene in the streets and young people's playgrounds. "Red Scarf Inspection Posts" and "Health and Hygiene Inspection Posts" were set up in Mishan, Huairou, and other counties.

The CYL central authority, leading comrades from the Beijing Municipality and responsible comrades of the CYL's municipal party committees participated in yesterday's activities. A leading comrade of the municipal government said that the purpose of the regulations passed by the city government forbidding spitting and littering is to struggle against uncivilized, unhygienic backwards habits, and that youth must go in the forefront of the activities to correct these backwards habits and act as models to lead others. By engaging in street propaganda the youth are creating positive public opinion for, and making contributions to the capital's spiritual civilization. However, uncivilized and unhygienic habits cannot be completely changed in a short time. The key is to be persistent and resolute. It is hoped that even more people will participate in the activities.

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CSO: 4005/206

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK280239 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The 17th Standing Committee meeting of the provincial People's Congress opened in Shenyang today. The meeting was presided over by Zhang Tiejun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Attending the meeting were Wang Guangzhong, Xie Huangtian, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Cui Ronghan, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the committee members, totalling 53 persons. Attending the meeting as observers were Bai Lichen, vice governor, Sun Guyuan, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and (Zhang Jujin), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and the responsible comrades of the relevant departments and bureaus of the provincial government and the various city People's Congress Standing Committees.

This meeting is being held mainly to study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. During the 5-day meeting the delegates will hear reports given by the provincial government on family planning work, on the implementation of the medicines management law, and on strengthening market administration; and will examine and discuss a draft regulation of Liaoning Province on forbidding gambling, a report on the handling of motions submitted to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for discussion by the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and a report of the provincial government on the handling of criticism, suggestions, and opinions raised by deputies of the third and four sessions of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

This morning Vice Chairman Wang Guangzhong relayed the guidelines of the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th NPC. In the afternoon, the committee members held group discussions on the current situation, economic reform, the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the building of spiritual civilization, and the building of democracy and the legal system.

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CSO: 4005/268



NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON DOCUMENT STUDY

SK301322 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The party committee of the organs subordinate to the provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting on the guidance for studying the documents adopted at the National Conference of Party Delegates in the auditorium of the provincial CPC Committee's organs this afternoon.

At the meeting, Comrade Gao Zi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a speech dealing with his personal understanding of the issue of party style in order to answer the questions raised by comrades in studying these documents.

In his speech, Comrade Gao Zi stated: The key to testing the correctness of party style lies in determining whether the party's line is right. Practice has shown that the party's line, principles, and policies issued in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct. Over the past few years, the party organizations at all levels have done a great deal of work in straightening out party style along with the party rectification drive.

However, we have lagged far behind in the work of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and have incurred many problems in this work.

After citing various manifestations of the new malpractices in his speech, Comrade Gao Zi pointed out: The major sources of the malpractices are the corrosive ideas of the bourgeois and feudalism exploiting classes and the vicious inflation of individualism, as well as the weak management over party affairs and ideological and political work. Some party members have been defeated by the sugarcoated bullet of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, to straighten out party style, we will not do without conducting education on party spirit, ideals, and discipline.

After citing these questions in his speech, Comrade Gao Zi put forward some concrete measures for straightening out party style.

Concluding his speech, he stated: The entire party should engage in consolidating party style and achieve good results in this work. The people

are talking about party style, and they have not been disappointed in it and are patient in waiting for a better turn. They believe that the will certainly be able to successfully straighten out its style. Therefore, the broad masses of party members should all the more have confidence in or be responsible for achieving a turn for the better in party style.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPC MEETING ON RECTIFICATION WORK

SK010308 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] At a meeting held this morning at the Liaoning Zhonghua Theater in Shenyang City with the participation of responsible comrades from the party committees and the party leading groups of provincial-level units that have undertaken party rectification work in the first or second stage, Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy leader of the Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech on arrangements for work to further straighten out party style.

In her speech, Comrade Chen Suzhi stated: Straightening out party style represents the key to straightening out social morale. Through the party rectification drive, provincial-level units have achieved a great turn for the better in various areas of party style. However, work in this regard has not been done satisfactorily. The current malpractices inside the party have seriously damaged the party's prestige and image and adversely affected the relationship between the party and the masses. If we fail to deal with these malpractices in the party rectification drive, we will disappoint the masses and break our promise to the people.

The party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee decided that, from now to the end of January 1986, the provincial-level units that have undertaken first-stage party rectification work should take time to carry out an overall examination of their work of consolidating party style in line with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. Units that are carrying out party rectification work should apportion a period of time for concentrating on rectification and correction work, emphasizing on party style, and should emphatically deal with the malpractices of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and indulging in bureaucracy. Those that have failed to consolidate party style cannot shift their party rectification work to another stage. Those that have failed in this regard and have shifted their work to another stage should conduct the work again in order to make up for their deficiencies.

Provincial-level units, on the basis of conducting earnest study, should earnestly review, examine, and sum up the party rectification work done in the former stage among the party members from top to bottom. Efforts should be

made to determine whether the new or old malpractices that the masses seriously complained of have been corrected, to determine malpractices that have not been corrected, and to map out measures for dealing with them. Each industry and trade as well as every front should discover the manifestations of their own malpractices. Efforts should be made to discover problems among the leading bodies by presenting concrete facts, map out measures for blocking evil trends, and determine whether we have investigated and dealt with the serious losses caused by major cases and bureaucracy and whether we have strictly dealt with the personnel involved in major or serious cases.

In her speech, Comrade Chen Suzhi stated: In order to deepen the work of consolidating party style and to improve party style in a down-to-earth manner, the leading bodies in various units must hold a meeting on their organizational life before the end of 1985 and all members of the leading bodies should first conduct self-examination in party style to see whether they have boldly checked the malpractices in their own units and trades. The principal responsible comrades of the CPC committees should earnestly practice what they advocate, set themselves as examples in the work, and take personal charge of the work of consolidating party style. The leading comrades in charge of economic and professional work should also grasp the work in this regard.

Party organizations at all levels in the departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus should direct the work of consolidating party style among their subordinate units and should be responsible for their subordinate units in this work. Efforts should be made to make party organs assume responsibility for the party's work. Every party member, including party committee secretary and ordinary members, should participate in regular organizational activities in line with the schedule and present his ideological and work status to the party branch. Efforts should be made to systematize the party's regular organizational activities in which criticism and self-criticism should be carried out in order to enable every party member to play a part in the party branch and to discover and deal with problems in a timely manner. It is necessary to establish and improve various regulations and rules and to strictly and resolutely deal with, according to the party's policy, comrades who have committed relatively serious malpractices, have refused to examine and correct themselves, and have exerted great influence on the masses.

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Suzhi stated: Only by earnestly implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, enhancing the work of consolidating party style, and vigorously conducting ideological and political work will we certainly be able to do a good job in dealing with the problem concerning party style, which has evoked strong repercussions among the masses inside and outside the party, and will the cadres of the provincial level organs truly be public servants of the people who can serve the people wholeheartedly and can exert efforts to achieve a turn for the better in party style and social morale.

Attending the meeting were Shang Wen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, and Comrade Li Huang. Ge Xifan, Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission, presided over the meeting.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING HEARS REPORTS

SK301000 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The 17th Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held its second plenary session on 29 November. Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the session.

At the session, participating members heard the report given by Yang Kuifu, chairman of the provincial Family Planning Commission, on the family planning work done by the province; the report given by (Wang Zhenfan), deputy director of the provincial Public Health Department, on the implementation of the medicines management law; the report given by (Wang Guoda), director of the provincial Cultural Department, on the strengthening of market administration; the report given for approval by (Bai Yuntao), deputy director of the provincial Public Security Department, explaining the province's draft provisions on forbidding gambling; the report on the disposition of the motions put forward at the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and submitted to the Standing Committee for examination; and the written report given by the provincial People's Government on the disposition of the criticism, suggestions, and opinions offered at the third and fourth sessions of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

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CSO: 4005/268

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING MEETING ON EMPLOYING RETIRED SERVICEMEN HELD

SK010720 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The dual purpose personnel trained by the army units have played a backbone role in local construction on all fronts. According to statistics compiled by nine cities, this year some 4,400 retired servicemen who are competent for both military and civilian services have returned to the rural areas. Through recommendations, some 3,600 persons have been employed. They have contributed to the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas.

From 27 to 29 November, the provincial government and the provincial Military District jointly held a meeting in Beizhen County on the development and employment of retired servicemen who are competent for both military and civilian services. The meeting exchanged the experiences of six PLA units stationed in Beizhen, Yingkou, Haicheng, and Benxi Counties.

Zuo Kun, vice governor; (Fang Buqi), vice chairman of the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region; (Wang Youhan), commander of the provincial Military District; Liu Dongfan, political commissar of the provincial Military District; and Nan Qixiang, deputy commander; attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

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NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION ACCEPTANCE GROUPS FORMED

SK281350 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] In order to ensure that our province's second stage of party rectification work will not be carried out perfunctorily, and that the party rectification task will be fulfilled with high standards and good quality, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to transfer a group of cadres from the provincial-level organs to form party rectification acceptance groups. The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee will lead these groups to go deeply among various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures, as well as provincial enterprises that have completed their party rectification work, in order to give them an overall acceptance test.

The provincial CPC Committee called on the acceptance groups to persist in meeting high standards and following the mass line in the course of conducting acceptance tests, and to stress the acceptance tests for the leading bodies at all levels. They were urged to prominently grasp the problems concerning party style and to conscientiously investigate whether the unhealthy trend of abusing one's powers to seek personal gains has been thoroughly exposed, whether new malpractices have been checked, whether the cases of serious violations of law and discipline have been conscientiously handled, and whether the problems that the masses are most concerned about and that engender the most complaints and are of universal significance have been solved.

On 28 November, the party rectification acceptance groups left for Jilin, Yanbian, Baicheng, Liaoyuan, Gongzhuling, the Jilin chemical industrial company, and the provincial oilfield administrative bureau to carry out their party rectification acceptance work.

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CSO: 4005/268

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI'S YIN KESHENG ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK180253 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] On the morning of 14 November, at a forum on propaganda systems for ideological and political work, Comrade Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed that strengthening the unity of leadership groups is the most important condition for doing good work in higher learning institutions. Along with development of reform of the educational structure, higher learning institutions must further strengthen the building of the two civilizations; must further strengthen ideological and political work; and must set high and strict demands on school administration, starting with leadership groups.

In view of this, Comrade Yin Kesheng spoke with emphasis, of the importance of strengthening the unity of leadership groups in higher learning institutions.

Comrade Yin Kesheng also raised four specific demands on strengthening the unity of leadership groups.

1. Leadership groups must have a correct appraisal of the situation and must distinguish between principal and secondary aspects. Only by reaching ideological unanimity, can they take unanimous action. It is normal that they hold different views on specific problems, but this can be easily settled. However, if they have different views on the situation, or view the situation in a wrong way, it would be difficult for the members of leadership groups to take concerted action.
2. Leadership groups must pay attention to party style and discipline. We work for a common objective and we must proceed from our cause in doing everything. Upholding principle should be reflected in safeguarding our common cause, and it is not permissible to engage in unprincipled disputes. Every leading member must strictly observe party discipline. Every individual must subordinate himself to the organization. The minority must be subordinate to the majority. Lower levels must be subordinate to higher levels; and the whole party must be subordinate to the Central Committee.
3. It is necessary to adhere to the principles of seeking truth from facts and handling matters impartially. In handling all matters, we must refrain from magnifying, exaggerating, distorting and shrinking facts.
4. Members of leadership groups must keep in touch and discuss with each other. They must support and understand each other, and make concerted efforts to carry out work properly.

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CSO: 4005/265



NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU HOLDS FIRST MEETING ON LOCAL LEGISLATION

HK170816 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The first provincial meeting on local legislation was held in Lanzhou from 11 to 13 November. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and People's Government.

More than 200 people attended the meeting, including comrades concerned from the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; responsible comrades from provincial departments, commissions, bureaus, and offices; responsible comrades from the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate; and the comrades concerned from the People's Congress Standing Committee, and provincial Vice Governor Nian Dexiang delivered speeches at the meeting.

Li Dengying said that since 1980, the provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee, with the power vested in it by the constitution and by local organization law, have enacted and promulgated a total of 16 local laws. In addition, the provincial government has enacted and promulgated 157 administrative regulations. The People's Congress Standing Committees of Gannan and Linxia Autonomous Prefectures and seven autonomous counties have also made full preparations for official legislation by formulating regulations on autonomy and other independent regulations.

In his speech, Li Dengying put forward several specific suggestions on further properly formulating local laws. He emphatically pointed out that local laws are related to work in all fields. They involve many spheres such as political, economic, legal, cultural, educational, scientific, and public health spheres. Therefore, it is necessary to work out a plan for formulating local laws so that we can carry it out in a planned way and purposefully.

In his speech, Nian Dexiang said that legislation work occupies a very important role in reforming the economic structure and developing economic construction. comrades of all government department [word indistinct] deeply understand the relationship between rule by law and the reform of the economic structure and economic construction, realize the important significance of rule by law to government work, have a pressing attitude toward legislation work, and speed up the work.

At the beginning of the meeting, provincial Governor Chen Guangyi spoke. At the conclusion of the meeting, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wu Jian made a summation speech.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU LEADERS DISCUSS SITUATION WITH UNDERGRADUATES

HK181025 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 November, Liu Bing and Jia Zhijie, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, went to the Gansu Engineering University and met cordially with some 100 representatives of the teachers and students of the school. They spoke glowingly about the situation, answered questions, and exchanged views. They were warmly welcomed by the teachers and students.

In a sincere and harmonious atmosphere, students posed verbal and written questions on how to view the current situation and party rectification and how to appraise university students in the 1980's.

While dealing with the current situation, Comrade Liu Bing said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has restored the tradition of seeking truth from facts, formulated a series of correct principles and policies, and greatly aroused the masses' enthusiasm. So far as our province is concerned, since rural areas implemented the production responsibility system, the livelihood of the peasants has undergone a very great change. The majority of places in our province have solved the problems of clothing and food and the masses' problems of clothing and food in some places have greatly improved. A small number of the masses still have difficulties. The present period is one of the best and most crucial periods since the founding of our country.

In the problems of party style, Liu Bing said that it is nearly 2 years since party rectification and some problems have certainly existed in party style. For example, some people have taken advantage of their powers to pursue private ends and bureaucratism is serious. Some people have availed themselves of loopholes in reform to indulge in unhealthy trends. Our party is investigating and dealing with these problems one by one. We must trust our party that it can completely rely on its own strength to solve these problems.

In the course of conversation, Comrade Jia Zhijie patiently explained and answered questions on Gansu's economic situation and the development of qualified personnel, which were posed by students. He informed them that some items in the industrial departments in our province, including the machinery and electronics departments, have changed quickly from the backward state to national advanced levels. He also looked forward to the future of Gansu where the students could receive good education and enlightenment.

While dealing with appraisal of university students in the 1980's, Comrade Liu Bing said that the great majority of university students in the 1980's have ideals; fervently cherish our party, our motherland, and socialism; keep forging ahead; and are a promising generation. He hoped that university students will treasure today's hard-won situation of stability and unity, study hard, and become pillars of the state after graduation.

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CSO: 4005/265

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA MAKES PROGRESS IN MINORITY NATIONALITY WORK

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Ma Qixin [7456 0796 2450], chairman of nationality committee, standing committee, Ningxia autonomous regional people's congress: "A New Phase in Ningxia's Nationality Work"]

[Text] It has been 1 full year since the implementation of the "Autonomy Law for Minority Regions of the PRC." Under the warm concern of the party Central Committee and State Council and the correct leadership of the Ningxia party committee, the region's party, and government organs of all levels and people of all nationalities earnestly studied and thoroughly implemented the law, further fulfilled the party's minority policy and raised the enthusiasm of the people in building socialism.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, as a result of the party's minority policy, the economic and cultural undertakings of the minorities developed fairly rapidly, their cultural level improved significantly and their unity continuously strengthened. In recent years, the region made an unprecedented progress in minority work. It was mainly manifested as follows:

We successfully shifted the focus of minority work and promoted the economic development of the minorities. Pursuant to Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction that "the key to minority work is an economic issue," the regional party committee paid serious attention to minority economic development. In line with the regional and minority characteristics, we formulated the agricultural policy of "vigorously planting grass and trees, developing animal husbandry to further agriculture, suiting measures to local conditions and comprehensively promoting farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line industry, and fishery" for the mountain area in the south. Meanwhile, in the southern mountain area, we readjusted the agricultural structure, liberalized the economic policies, lightened the burden on the peasants, raised the purchasing price of agricultural by-products, introduced production responsibility systems in diverse forms, rendered vigorous support in finance and material, broke down the backward "closed model" and unitary production, fully developed the special productive skills of the minorities and regional strong points, preliminarily transformed the impoverished and backward area, and improved the people's living standard.

We further strengthened propaganda education in nationality unity and implemented the principle of equality and the policy of regional autonomy. Around the Spring Festival of 1980, we launched throughout the region a fairly extensive and intensive propaganda education on the party's minority policy. By means of propaganda and educational activities in various forms and the effort of bringing order out of chaos in minority theories and policies, the broad masses of cadres and people underwent an education in the Marxist nationality concept. Meanwhile, the inspection groups sent by the regional party committee proceeded to the plants and mines, villages, schools, organs, and military units in all areas, scrutinized the implementation of the minority policy, widely listened to the opinions of the cadres and people of the various nationalities, solved some problems, reinforced the idea of the interdependence between the Han people and the minorities and improved the consciousness of the cadres of all levels in fulfilling the party policy. The leaders of all levels gave greater attention to the training and employment of minority cadres, and a group of them joined the leading groups of the various levels. By the end of 1984, Hui cadres among the leaders of the regional level constituted 47.37 percent; minority cadres of the levels of department chief and assistant chief constituted 24.11 percent; Hui cadres serving as prefectural and municipal secretaries and assistant secretaries, commissioners and mayors constituted 26.92 percent; Hui cadres were elected as magistrates of Jingyuan, Haiyuan, Xiji, Guyuan, Tongxin, Wuzhong and Lingwu, the seven counties of compact Hui communities.

Minority education made a certain development. We started a group of minority middle and elementary schools for boarding students in the southern mountain area. By the end of last year, the seven counties of compact Hui communities established 7 Hui middle schools and 67 Hui elementary schools for boarders, with a total enrollment of close to 10,000, all under grant-in-aid. Beginning in 1980, Ningxia University, Guyuan Teachers College and Northwest Second Minority College set up minority preparatory classes. In admission policy, institutions of higher learning adopted the measure of lowering the grade requirement or following specified proportions on minority students and ensured the annual admission of a certain number of minority students to colleges and universities of all kinds. By the end of 1984, over 1,100 minority students were enrolled in the region's higher institutions of learning, about the same number in technical secondary schools, over 32,200 in regular middle schools, and over 16,000 in elementary schools. The State Nationalities Commission and the autonomous region made special allocations to build the Northwest Second Minority College and train minority personnel.

We earnestly implemented the policy of respecting the customs and habits of minorities. In October 1980, the regional people's government promulgated "Provisions on Respecting the Customs and Habits of Minorities." The departments of commerce, supply and marketing, and second light industry ensured the production and supply of food articles and daily necessities favored by the Hui people. In 1981, the region made special allocations for building networks and stations to supply Muslim food articles and satisfy the needs of the Hui people. It set aside 3.5 million yuan to build the Yinchuan Muslim refrigeration plant and expand and service those in Wuzhong and Guyuan, thereby

basically solving the cold storage problem of counties of compact Hui communities. The labor department issued special instructions on recruitment of minority workers and solved the shortage of Hui workers in Muslim service trades. The region built close to 40 plants and stations for minority daily need articles, resumed the grain and oil supplies and holidays for the three major minority festivals and increased the rice rations of the Chaoxian people and other minorities.

The region fulfilled the party policy of freedom of religion. We redressed all the unjust, false, and wrong cases against figures in the religious circle and the religious believers and fulfilled the policy; successively restored and opened up over 1,400 mosques and other 1,800 activities centers, 1 Catholic church and 3 activities centers, 3 Christian churches, and 8 Buddhist temples and 15 activities centers, thereby basically satisfying the people's need of religious life; made suitable arrangements for the more than 600 persecuted influential religious figures at the people's congresses, CPPCCs and religious organizations of the various levels, and over 300 of them became deputies to the regional people's congress and members of the CPPCC; restored the regional Islamic Association and Yinchuan city Patriotic Catholic Association. All these won the support and approval of the broad masses of religious people and produced a positive impact on maintaining and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity.

In terms of our work in the past few years, though we made great achievements in the region's minority work, some problems still exist. For this reason, we must focus on the following tasks:

We must earnestly implement the autonomy law for minority regions. The party and government organs concerned of the various levels must handle the study, propaganda, and implementation of the autonomy law as a major undertaking and launch in manifold forms fairly systematic and intensive education of the broad masses of cadres in autonomy law and minority policy. Ningxia is an autonomous region with the Hui people as the main body. As strengthening nationality unity is a momentous task never to be overlooked, we must make the people of all nationalities fully realize that, without unity, there will be no common prosperity and development for the various nationalities.

We must accelerate the economic development of minority areas. Economic construction is the key to the success of minority work. The party and government organs concerned of the various levels must place the development of minority economy on their important daily agenda, assign special persons in charge, make scheduled studies and, in line with the minority characteristics and regional strong points, import technology, personnel, capital and equipment and develop the minority economy. We must uphold the principle of reforming, liberalizing and enlivening, suit measures to the localities, readjust the agriculture structure and promote the development of commodity economy. We must develop the Muslim strong points and promote economic relations with the Islamic world. We must further liberalize the policies and boldly introduce reform measures conducive to the minority economy. We must fully develop the positive roles of professional branches concerned and vigorously launch economic

and technical cooperation. We must teach the people of all nationalities to establish the idea of self-reliance and arduous struggle and rely on party policies, on science and technology and on their own effort to overcome poverty and get rich. In regard to minorities in outlying mountain areas and below the poverty line, we must, in finance, funds, goods and materials, and technology, give them support and priority, in order to hasten the pace of their economic development.

We must earnestly train and employ minority cadres and vigorously improve their political and professional qualities. The various departments concerned must launch special topic studies on the training and employment of Hui cadres, adopt feasible measures, and change the improper proportion between the number of Hui cadres and the Hui population.

Vigorously developing the culture and education of minorities is a strategic task and a basic measure to train minority cadres and scientific and technical personnel, enable the minorities to become masters and exercise their autonomous rights, and change the backwardness of minority areas. We must earnestly fulfill the regional party committee's demands and stipulations on developing minority education. In line with our practical conditions, we must open more Hui middle and elementary boarding schools under the grant-in-aid system and increase the admission and consolidation rates. We must think of all means to train qualified teachers. Meanwhile, we must further promote minority cultural, sports, and health undertakings and the development of material and spiritual civilizations.

We must earnestly fulfill the policy of freedom of religion, reinforce and expand the patriotic political alliances of the various minority religions, strengthen their patriotic and socialist education, and mobilize their positive factors to struggle together for the great cause of the nation's four modernizations program.

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CSO: 4005/199

NORTHWEST REGION

# QINGHAI ARRANGES TOWNSHIP PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK210217 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group recently issued a circular on launching party rectification in the third group of second-stage units, that is, in townships, towns, and neighborhoods. The circular pointed out: Rectification in this group will be conducted in the new situation in which the whole party is implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and carrying out reform of the structures of the economy, education, and science and technology. Hence, in the course of party rectification, it is essential to unswervingly implement the guiding idea of the central authorities that party rectification should be closely linked to reform and serve the reforms and economic development. Education in party spirit must be grasped well from beginning to end. Great prominence must be given to straightening out the party style.

Regarding the main questions to be solved in this group, the circular stresses the following points: 1) Conduct education in party spirit to enhance the party members' ideological and political qualities. 2) Grasp straightening out party style as the prominent focal point. 3) Further emancipate the mind, be bold in pioneering and reform, and work hard to develop rural and pastoral economy. 4) Strengthen the building of the party organizations and ensure that the party governs itself properly. 5) Party rectification must be closely linked to examining and readjusting the leadership groups.

The circular points out in conclusion: The units involved in this group for party rectification cover extensive areas, and urban and rural units have different characteristics. The party committees of the counties, districts, townships, towns, and neighborhoods must make unified arrangements, strengthen leadership, and provide careful guidance. Responsibility systems must be set up at various levels to grasp party rectification and ensure its healthy development.

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

IDENTITY CARDS IN XINJAING--On the morning of 20 November, the regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department and the Xinjiang Journalists Association jointly held a news briefing at which they announced that from now on the region is to start the work of issuing identity cards to residents. The PRC regulation on resident identity cards is an important administrative regulation for instituting the system of resident identity cards. Every resident must abide by this regulation. Every resident over the age of 16 who is entitled to an identity card must apply for an identity card, and must have his photo taken and his identity card stamped according to the relevant stipulations on instituting the identity card system and the relevant requirements on card making. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Nov 85 HK] /12232

GANSU EDUCATION DEVELOPS RAPIDLY--Education developed rapidly in the province during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. According to statistics, there are now 19 higher learning institutions in the province with an enrollment of 27,000 students, an increase of 50 percent over 1980. There are now 108 secondary technical and teachers' schools, an increase of nearly 100 percent over 1980. Adult education, such as TV universities, workers' part-time universities, and evening universities, has also developed rapidly. There are now 28,000 students in various TV universities and workers' part-time universities in the province. [Summary] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 85 HK] /12232

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PLA OPERATIONAL RESEARCH, PLANNING SOCIETIES--The 1985 annual meetings of the PLA Military Operational Research Society and Military Overall Planning Society opened in Beijing on 26 November. The purpose of the two annual meetings was to assist the PLA leading organs at all levels in organizing and expediting theoretical and applied study, as well as promoting academic exchange in the fields of military operational research and military overall planning, so as to raise the scientific and modernization standards in Army command and administration. The PLA Military Operational Research Society and Military Overall Planning Society were founded in October last year and January this year, respectively. As fresh PLA mass academic organizations emerging in the process of Army modernization, the two societies have concentrated experts and scholars in military operational research and military overall planning, as well as leading cadres at all levels of the Army. [Report by Zhang Shengyou] [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 85 p 1] /9365

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE CIRCULAR--According to a station report, the PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular to the whole Army on its decision to start popularizing common legal knowledge in the Army from next year for a period of 3 years. The circular pointed out: To earnestly popularize legal knowledge, consciously observe party discipline and state laws, and safeguard and respect state laws under the new historical conditions is an important political task for the Army. Leading cadres at all levels, particularly cadres at and above the regimental level, must exert even greater efforts in broadening their legal knowledge. The circular called on all PLA units to link the campaign to popularize common legal knowledge with the activities to persistently uphold the four basic principles and help people foster lofty ideals, high moral and cultural standards, and a strong sense of discipline, with the structural reform and reduction-in-force and reorganization program of the PLA, as well as with other PLA tasks. The circular also called on all PLA units to regard the campaign to popularize common legal knowledge in the Army as an important aspect of building socialist spiritual civilization together with the people. It also urged all PLA units to earnestly learn from society and from the people, while actively helping local authorities popularize common legal knowledge. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Dec 85] /9365

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TAIWAN

TAIWAN PAPER ON KIRKPATRICK'S TAIPEI SPEECHES

OWO30544 Taipei CHINA POST in English 30 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Dr Kirkpatrick's Speeches"]

[Text] Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Dr Jeane Kirkpatrick delivered two important speeches Thursday before the people of the Republic of China to explain to them U.S. policy on several vital issues.

Dr Kirkpatrick told a special dinner meeting at the Grand Hotel sponsored by the American University Club, the Columbia University Alumni Club and the Georgetown University Alumni Club that U.S. policy toward the Republic of China is based on the Taiwan Relations Act and the peaceful resolution of any conflict with the Chinese Communists.

She also told the members and their guests that the United States has profound friendship for the ROC and a deep interest in the ROC's solving its own problems. She also said that economic and trade relations are two important factors in U.S. relations with Asian nations. She warned about the current protectionist sentiment in the United States to help all the Asian nations realise the strong pressure on the U.S. government.

Dr Kirkpatrick's speech in the morning at the Air Force Recreation Center outlined the current U.S. policy on major world issues with special emphasis on U.S.-Soviet relations. She explained President Ronald Reagan's SDI project and stressed the strong Soviet reaction in their own words--"outrageous aggression."

It is obvious that the Soviets' expansionist moves will not be stopped by the recent Reagan-Gorbachev summit at Geneva. Dr Kirkpatrick failed to mention its implications in her speeches except to emphasize the rapid Soviet arms expansion in Asia and other regions.

The people of the ROC are naturally concerned over Soviet expansionism, which threatens the peace and order of the Asian and Pacific region. We are even more concerned about the U.S. policy of rearming the Chinese Communists to deter the Soviets. As the Chinese Communists' arms are so backward and outdated, it would take 40 to 60 billion U.S. dollars to rearm them in order to catch up with the Soviets. It is doubtful whether the Chinese Communists can ever catch up with the Soviets at all.

The most the Chinese Communists can be expected to do is to provide a listening and observation post on Soviet activities. They cannot possibly be made into a counterbalance to the Soviet aggression activities in Asia. Moreover, any great strengthening of the Chinese Communist armed forces will inevitably threaten Peking's neighbors in the Asian Pacific region including the Republic of China on Taiwan, the ASEAN nations, South Korea and Japan. It is therefore a dangerous policy for the United States to pursue. In view of the constant threat by the Chinese Communists to use force against Taiwan, any American military aid to Peking would merely encourage it to attempt aggression against Taiwan.

As a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, she should be reminded that the Chinese Communist entry into the United Nations constitutes a violation of the UN Charter because of the expulsion of a charter member of the United Nations--the Republic of China. Moreover, the Peking regime was branded by the United Nations as an aggressor and therefore its entry into the U.S. [as received] was even more outrageous. Dr Kirkpatrick alluded to Peking's help in the United Nations on some issues, but she failed to note that Peking has voted more often against the United States than with it in the United Nations.

Nevertheless, Dr Kirkpatrick's visit to the Republic of China has enabled her to learn about our views on many vital issues of the world. We hope that after her return to the United States, she will be able to tell the American people the hopes and expectations of an old ally with genuine friendship for the American people and their leaders.

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TAIWAN

TAIWAN VICE PREMIER LIN RETURNS FROM AFRICA TOUR

OWO41239 Taipei CNA in English 1057 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Taipei, 4 December (CNA)--"President of South Africa P.W. Botha was very grateful to President Chiang Ching-kuo for sending me to visit his country at the time when South Africa needs friendship the most from the outside world," said Vice Premier Lin Yang-kang.

Upon arrival at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport Wednesday from a three-nation Africa trip, Lin said he and his party had visited South Africa, Malawi and Swaziland and extended President Chiang's greetings to the leaders and people of the three nations.

Lin said he presented a letter from President Chiang to President Botha in which President Chiang lauded President Botha's wise and positive leadership. President Chiang also assured President Botha of the friendship from the Republic of China for South Africa.

President Botha, during an hour-long talk with Lin, explained the current difficult situation South Africa faces in the international arena and said the kindness and friendship from President Chiang was an inspiration to him and the South African people.

Lin said ROC [Republic of China] diplomatic personnel and agricultural experts both deserve credit for their efforts of winning friendship in their resident countries.

The vice premier also praised Ambassador H.K. Yang's achievement in South Africa which he said very few diplomats can match.

Members of the Chinese community in each of the three countries are all law-abiding and have also helped in promoting the image of the Republic of China, he said.

On hand to welcome Lin and his party today were Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, Education Minister Lee Huan, and South African Ambassador P.H.J.J. Van Vuuren.

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END